

THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS



Annual Report 2015–2016

THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

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THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

Chairman's Report

In 2016 the world seemed to be shifting beneath our feet with extraordinarily convulsive rapidity. Greece, needless to say, was not exempt from further travails. We have watched with admiration the characteristically hospitable resourcefulness with which an influx of hundreds of thousands of refugees fleeing the conflict in Syria and neighbouring upheavals has been received, notwithstanding the country's own economic hardships. In our own particular smaller sphere, the year has been something of a rollercoaster for the British School at Athens too. The impact of impending Brexit is too early to assess. Our principal concerns were more immediate.

Around the time of the new Director's arrival in Athens in September 2015, it started to look as though the outcome of the Chancellor's Comprehensive Spending Review would leave the BSA and the other institutes supported by the British Academy through its BASIS Committee with a funding scenario that (to put it mildly) would be difficult to manage. However after representations of various kinds and at different levels — by many Fellows of the Academy, and by well-placed friends of the institutes, as well as by their own officers — something much more positive finally emerged. A four-year funding settlement not dissimilar from that which had been in force for the previous five years was announced in July. The total funding available remains the same, albeit at the 'flat cash' level set in 2010, with the main change being a division of funding between a Main Grant to the institutes (95% of the total available to the institutes in 2016–17, and on current projections scaling down to 85% in 2019–20) and a Business Development Fund (5% over the same period, scaling up to 15% in 2019–20).

It had been becoming clear long before that the School was likely to need to become more self-supporting. We have been taking steps to make it so. With the help of the Investment Committee, chaired by Mr Kevin Feeny, healthy reserves have been building up in recent

years. And the Council two and a half years ago commissioned a scoping analysis of our prime development needs, from a working group led by Professor Christopher Carey of UCL. Its terms of reference were articulated as follows:

To review the School's structures and methods for communicating with its stakeholders, to formulate a strategy for developing them, and to identify additional stakeholders; to review the School's fundraising strategy; to advise the Governance Committee on the constitutional dimension of any recommendations emerging; and to consider ways of fostering and monitoring progress on relevant initiatives in these areas.

Professor Carey's group submitted its final report in June 2016. The report focused particularly on outreach and increased visibility, on membership and involvement of actual and potential stakeholders (including the Friends), on fundraising, and on the infrastructure — especially IT — needed to support these interconnected areas of activity. Professor Carey's comprehensive but crisply formulated document has given us a blueprint for our future direction for which Council is immensely grateful.

The Council and the officers have now got to work on all these fronts. With the help of the Academy's Business Development Fund, the School is now employing the London Secretary two further days a week as database enhancement project assistant, collaborating on this with colleagues in Athens, and Ms Elizabeth Wade, former Development Director for Girton College, Cambridge, is acting as development consultant. The Governance Committee has begun reviewing membership structure. Discussions with their officers have started on how closer collaboration with the Friends in the UK might best be conceived and progressed. A Development Committee, charged with advising and guiding Council on fundraising strategy,

is being established, and will have its initial meeting in January 2017. One particular initiative we hope to foster is the launching of a members' newsletter, perhaps going out twice a year, with its relationship with a revised form of *Annual Report* something to be worked on further. We plan to keep members abreast of this and other developments, initially through consultation at the 2017 AGM in February.

Meanwhile the Director's Report and the pages that follow give ample testimony to the wide range of vigorous academic activity pursued by the School or under its auspices in the course of the year. As always, it is made possible only through the devoted help of individual supporters over many years. This year we were delighted

to add to the roll of our Honorary Members the name of Ms Marie-Christine Keith, indefatigable organiser of the Friends' lecture programme in London, and of their many successful fundraising ventures on behalf of the School, perhaps most memorably the walk from north to south across Crete in May 2010. Most recently, in December we were honoured that the outgoing UK Ambassador to the Hellenic Republic, H.E. Mr John Kittmer, chose to make his final engagement a lecture to us in the Penrose Library on the poets Ritsos and Vrettakos. We thank him for his sustained interest and support during his four years in Greece, and offer our best wishes for the future. His successor, Ms Kate Smith, has already been in touch, and we look forward to welcoming her in 2017.



Right: Malcolm Schofield.

Left: H.E. Mr John Kittmer.



As usual, there have been other comings and goings. We heard the sad news of the deaths in 2016 of Jennifer Cargill Thompson, a numismatist who had had a long association with the School, better known from publications as Jennifer Warren, Professor Edgar Peltenburg, leading figure in the archaeology of Cyprus and the Eastern Mediterranean, Professor Anthony Bryer, doyen of Byzantine scholarship, and Professor Geoffrey Waywell. Geoffrey's involvement in the work of the School had several facets, celebrated in December by a contribution from Mr Gerald Cadogan to a memorial meeting in King's College London, attended by many members and Friends. In October we said good-bye and sent good wishes to Dr Caroline Thurston after a short spell as Knossos Curator, and were glad to be able to recruit and welcome Dr Kostis Christakis to the position. I shall myself be stepping down as Chairman of Council at the end of 2016, to be succeeded by Dr Carol Bell, our long-serving Treasurer. She in turn is succeeded in that role by Mr Huw Smith, a partner in PricewaterhouseCoopers,

and a Cambridge Classics graduate. After many years' service as Vice-Chairman Sir Adam Ridley is succeeded by Professor Robin Osborne, Professor of Ancient History at Cambridge — although I am glad to report that he remains on Council as Chair of the Finance and General Purposes Committee, and will also act formally as Honorary Treasurer. The School is hugely indebted to both Carol and Sir Adam, not least for their input during our funding uncertainties of the past year.

I have felt greatly honoured by the privilege of serving for seven years as Chairman of a remarkable institution, and I am deeply grateful for all the support I have received from so many staff and colleagues. I believe we are in good shape for facing the challenges — known and unknown — of the next few years. It remains only for me to give my best wishes to my successor, to the School, to its staff in Athens, Knossos and London, and to the many friends and colleagues who labour on its behalf.

Malcolm Schofield

Director's Report

I pick up where our Chairman leaves off and reciprocate our best wishes to him as he steps down from his role; I also express my own profound thanks for his assistance since the time of my appointment now two years ago. Although I only overlapped as Director for just over a year with him, I can attest personally to the effort Malcolm invested in ensuring the smooth running and the future security of the BSA as an organisation. Both from autopsy and from conversations with staff in both Athens and London, I know that he has also been an extraordinarily kind and considerate Chairman, always taking time to meet staff on his regular visits here. Although he is stepping down as Chairman as of the new year, Malcolm has generously agreed to continue to help the BSA both by chairing our Governance Committee and by serving on our newly-convened Development Committee. We nevertheless hope

that freedom from his duties as Chairman will allow him time to develop his own research, another area in which he has enriched the life of the School, as reported below.

The fact that I am referring to Malcolm's stepping down in our 2015–16 *Annual Report* highlights a small anomaly in this document: although it formally covers the School's session, there is an inevitable tendency (and temptation) to include events that fall strictly in the following year. This is partly a result of its timing: since the *Annual Report* contains our Trustee's Report and Financial Statement, a document we are required by UK charities legislation to deliver to all our members and subscribers, and is approved at our AGM held in mid-February, its effective deadline as a physical publication is January each year. New reporting requirements for charities' trustees' reports now require these to stand alone;

they can no longer make reference to information contained in other sources, such as web-sites. As a result, as readers will have noticed, this year's report is somewhat longer than previous issues in its latter pages, duplicating (albeit in rather telegraphic fashion) the information presented elsewhere in the document. In addition, the Trustees' Report and Financial Statement is in fact the first element of the *Annual Report* to be finalised, since it is currently signed by our accountants shortly after approval at the October Council meeting.

The challenge of producing a fuller trustees' report can, however, be seen an opportunity, and one that feeds in to our development initiative already mentioned in the Chairman's report. Since the trustees' report no longer requires the additional information printed elsewhere in the *Annual Report*, it can be sent, as a text-only document, to subscribers and members as soon as it is signed by our accountants, perhaps as early as mid-October. This leaves the other content in the *Annual Report*, including images, free to be delivered separately. Given that opportunity the School is considering distributing two shorter reports, or newsletters: one before Christmas, the other in June each year. The specific contents of each are still under discussion, but might include feature pieces on people, projects or events, in addition to the presentation of the BSA's activities that makes up the *Annual Report* now. A move in this direction would offer more frequent and timely communication with our stakeholders and I hope that it can be agreed in time for the first new-style report to be compiled for distribution in June 2017. This might therefore be the last *Annual Report* in this particular format.

Despite the deep concerns to which the Chairman alludes above that have exercised those who run the School throughout the year, as the pages that follow immediately demonstrate, this has been a rich year for events at the School. From a 200-member conference devoted to all aspects of the study and analysis of ancient ceramics, through smaller conferences on textiles in both the 1st millennium BC and the mid-2nd millennium AD, or on the comparative study of Greek and Irish poetry, to small workshops on quantitative global history and

on anthropological approaches to trust (Πίστις) in times of crisis, the range of disciplines represented and opportunities the School offers become abundantly clear. Sixteen lectures were delivered in the Upper House series, ranging in topic from the archaeology of prehistoric Macedonia to stress-related illness among British Special Operations Executive operatives during World War II, the work of our 2015–16 Early Career Fellow. Presentations were also made of the latest data from investigations at the sites of Ayios Vasileios in Lakonia and Palaikastro in Crete, while speakers also outlined new approaches to the anthropology of the Greek crisis, to child relocation of *Greecanici* in southern Italy, to the interaction between Byzantine and Islamic in Ottoman period Greek Orthodox ecclesiastical textiles, and to the interface between archaeology, anthropology and contemporary art. Among other things, these events demonstrate a growing interest in the BSA as a resource for anthropological research in Greece, which is a refreshing development.



Participants in the Textile and Identity workshop in the BSA garden.

In addition to the public lectures put on solely by the BSA, joint ventures have generated memorable and stimulating occasions: collaboration with the Roman Seminar brought Greg Woolf (ICS London) to lecture in the BSA, while (in October, so properly one of ‘next year’s events’ — you see my point!) Edith Hall (KCL) lectured on Aristophanes’ *Birds*, the second event in a newly established three-way collaboration among ourselves, the Institute of Classical Studies and the Institute of Greek and Roman Antiquity of the National Hellenic Research Centre. Our Chairman, who has brought ancient philosophy firmly within the School’s ambit, not only delivered a pair of seminars jointly organised with the Research Centre for Greek Philosophy of the Academy of Athens, but also gave the Michael Frede lecture, an initiative shared with the Department of Philosophy and History of Science of the University of Athens. (His lecture has just appeared in the journal *Rhizomata*.) Other local institutions also help facilitate the joint lecture series in archaeological science, with the Malcolm H. Wiener Laboratory of the American School, now enjoying its recently opened new premises, and in Greek epigraphy, with the Epigraphic Museum, the Greek Epigraphic Society and the French School at Athens.

Among my summer highlights were visits to some of our archaeological fieldwork and study programmes in the field. All continue to generate significant new results, summarised below. In particular the collaborative project with the Ephorate of Chalkidike and Mt Athos at the site of Olynthos seems set to transform our understanding of that site, still further new understandings are emerging about Early Bronze Age life on Dhaskalio, a tiny rocky islet just off the Cycladic island of Keros, while Knossos reveals new information about the organisation of the Roman-period city and about Late Bronze Age plant and animal consumption. Since, according to Greek legislation, permission for UK-based researchers to conduct archaeological fieldwork and study can only be granted through the BSA, our role in facilitating archaeology in Greece is essential. Moreover, the projects we facilitated generated over £250,000 to support their activities, funds that sit outside our budget, but could not have been spent without our existence.

BSA publications have also enjoyed a good year, the main change being the successful transition in editorship of *Archaeological Reports* from Zosia Archibald to Maria Stamatopoulou. Our CUP series *BSA Studies in Greek Antiquity* sees its inaugural volume appear at the end of 2016, while our other series *BSA Modern Greek and Byzantine Studies* (now published by Routledge) boasts three volumes in print, with a further two imminent and others already in the pipeline. The development of the latter series reflects the School’s success in enhancing its engagement with a broad range of disciplines and time periods, about which there is more in the pages that follow.

As I was beginning to assemble last year’s *Annual Report* the sustainability of all the BASIS institutes into the future seemed quite uncertain. A year on, stability has been achieved ... at least until 2020. I am proud of the way the BSA as a group of people has responded to the challenges and the activities detailed in these pages offer compelling evidence of their resilience and commitment. We have not quite returned to a *status quo ante*, however. One minor change is our collective title: we are no longer one of the British Academy Sponsored Institutes and Schools (BASIS), but one of the British International Research Institutes (BIRI), a name change favoured by the Academy. More importantly, as the Chairman notes, part of our funding is now being offered on a competitive basis to help us diversify our income and will be channelled into the development programme he outlines above. As I noted in my report last year, the BSA is anxious to retain or renew contact with all our stakeholders. The times ahead will be challenging, but I am confident that the organisation is sufficiently robust and resourceful to meet those challenges; I hope that readers of this *Annual Report* will respond enthusiastically as we begin to set out the many ways in which you can help us as we move towards 2020 and beyond.

Echoing the Chairman’s sad news on the British side, I note here the passing of several Greek colleagues in the past year: Chryssanthos Christou, art historian and Academician, in January 2016; Konstantinos Despotopoulos, Academician, philosopher

and politician, one day before his 103rd birthday in February; Charalambos Bouras, architectural historian and architect on the Acropolis restoration project, and Eleni Zosi, archaeologist at the National Archaeological Museum, both in July; and the archaeologist Evangelos Kakavogiannis, particularly associated with ancient Lavrion, in August.

Finally, I too must thank Carol Bell most warmly for her extraordinarily effective work as Honorary Treasurer. Her involvement in the protracted discussions about our future funding has been invaluable, not only to the BSA, but also to the other institutes by

making our financial points clearly, firmly and effectively. I look forward to working with her in her new role and wish her the very best, as I do to her successor, Huw Smith, and the incoming Vice-Chairman, Robin Osborne. I also take the opportunity to thank Caroline Thurston for her work as Knossos Curator and wish her well in her future career. It is a pleasure to welcome Kostis Christakis to that post and to wish him every success. As always, I express my deep gratitude to all our staff both in Greece and the UK for everything they have done for the School in this past year.

John Bennet



Images from fieldwork — Olynthos (left) and Keros-Dhaskalio (above).

Assistant Director

Chryssanthi Papadopoulou has published articles in the *Journal of Material Culture* and *Archaeological Reports*, while her contribution ‘Of mice and archaeologists’ will appear in the proceedings of last year’s conference *The Stuff of the Gods*, co-organised with the Swedish Institute in Athens. In addition to working towards completion of her edited volume provisionally entitled *What is it about ships? Floating cosmoi and flowing cosmologies* for the *BSA Modern Greek and Byzantine Studies series*, Chryssanthi co-organised with Aris Anagnostopoulos (Kent) a well-received session on ‘Archaeology and Psychoanalysis’ at the Greek annual theoretical archaeology conference *Archaeological Dialogues* held in Mytilini in April 2016. Following its success, she has inaugurated a series of six seminars under the same title currently underway. These are a collaborative enterprise between the BSA and the Museum of Cycladic Art, where they take place, and the organisers have been joined by Dr Nikolas Papadimitriou (Museum of Cycladic Art). The series has proved extremely popular.



‘Archaeology and Psychoanalysis’ seminar series.

Events

CONFERENCES and WORKSHOPS

The 13th European Meeting on Ancient Ceramics (EMAC 2015) organised by the Fitch Laboratory and NCSR ‘Demokritos’. Over the last three decades, EMAC has become established as an important international forum for the presentation of developments in the study of ancient ceramics and a dynamic multidisciplinary meeting that brings together scholars from diverse backgrounds and experiences. Almost 200 papers were delivered, in oral presentations or posters, by established academics and young scholars from more than 30 countries from Europe, North Africa, the Middle East, as well as Japan,

Brazil and the US. The main topics included: Methodological developments; Technical ceramics; Ceramics as building materials; Vessel function and use; Early pottery manufacture and mobility; Production, circulation, consumption of ceramics in Prehistory, from Iron Age to the Roman period and from Medieval to Modern times.

Living/Writing Inner and Outer Landscapes of Irish and Greek Poets, Poetry symposium (with contributions by: Harry Clifton, Theo Dorgan, Leontia Flynn, Paula Meehan, Caitriona O’Reilly, Yiorgos Chouliaras, Anna Griva, Liana Sakelliou, Nasos

Vayenas, Haris Vlavianos, Rowena Fowler, Jenry Jarniewicz, David Ricks, William Schultz, Joanna Kruczkowska).

In collaboration with the University of Athens (Department of English Language and Literature) and the University of Lotz, Poland (Department of English Studies).

Weaving the past: the archaeology of textiles and textile production in Greece in the First Millennium BCE (with contributions by: Nancy Bookidis, Joanne Cutler, Bela Dimova, Margarita Gleba, Paul Halstead, Susanna Harris, Francesco Iacono, Valasia Isaakidou, Ioannis Karapanagiotis, Dimosthenes Kechagias, Christina Margariti, Evi Margaritis, Marie-Louise Nosch, Eva Anderson Strand, Stella Spantidaki, Iris Tzachili, Hans van Wees). *In collaboration with the University of Cambridge and the Ministry of Culture and Sport.*

Antikythera. Archaeology and the Communities of People, Archaeological meeting (with contributions by: Alexandra Alexandridou, Christos Barboutis, Andrew Bevan, Catalin Bojica, Wojciech Brillowski, Yanis Bitsakis, Stratos Charchalakis, Maria Choleva, Anastasia Chrona, James Connolly, Maria Douga, Alexis Efstathopoulos, Gelly Fragou, Myrto Georgiadou, Angelos Gyftoulas, Dionysis Kalogeropoulos, Dimitris Koutrafouris, Jannis Kozatsas, Evangelos Kroustalis, Myrto Litsa, Vasilica Lungu, Tina Martiş, Stavroula Massouride, Thomas Mazarakos, Christos Milionis, Charoula Moutsiou, Vasiliki Mpoura, Vana Orfanou, Gloria Panagopoulou, Despoina Papageorgiou, Kostas Papakonstantinou, Lefteris Portalios, Nick Sekunda, Aris Tsaravopoulos, Foivos Tsaravopoulos, Yioula Tsiligianni, Michalis Zoitopoulos).

Ergasterion: A Workshop on Workshops organised by Dr David Lewis (with contributions by: Nancy Bookidis, Edward Harris, David Lewis, Philip Sapirostein, David Scahill, Robert Sobak).

Global History Databank Workshop at Knossos organised by Harvey Whitehouse co-convened with members of the Seshat Project.

Textiles & Identity in the Medieval & Early Modern Mediterranean. Paradigms of contexts and cross-cultural exchanges.

International Workshop (with contributions by: Nurhan Atasoy, Anna Ballian, Anna Cabrera, Jacopo Gnisci, Dickran Kouymjian, Marielle Martiniani-Reber, Mina Moraitou, Alison Ohta, Elena Papastavrou, Amanda Philips, Scott Redford, Laura Rodriguez Peinado, Maria Sardi, Vera-Simone Schulz, Nikolaos Vryzidis, Warren Woodfin).

In collaboration with the Benaki Islamic Museum.

The Power of Πίστις: Trust, Faith and Confidence in Times of Crisis Workshop (with contributions by: Michele Baussant, Maria Couroucli, Daniel Knight, Stavroula Pipyrrou, Nigel Rapport).

PUBLIC LECTURES

Roland R. R. Smith (University of Oxford): ‘The Greek East under Rome: art and cultural interaction’ (in collaboration with the National Hellenic Research Foundation and the ICS, London)

Vassilis Aravantinos (Director Emeritus, Ministry of Culture and Sport): ‘New investigations and finds at the Mycenaean palace of Thebes (Boeotia)’ (in collaboration with the ICS, London)

John Bennet (BSA): ‘The Work of the British School in 2015’ (delivered in Athens, Thessaloniki and London)

Amy Bogaard (University of Oxford): ‘From first farmers to first cities in the Aegean (and beyond): New insights into the agricultural origins of urban societies’ (delivered in Athens and Thessaloniki)

Victoria Solomonidis (UK Representative, Hellenic Foundation for Culture): ‘Home from Home: Andreas Kalvos, a Greek poet in England’ (delivered in London)

Alexandra Villing (British Museum): ‘Mortaria and Mediterraneanisation? Reconsidering the role of kitchen pottery in Archaic Greek trade and exchange’ (Visiting Fellow’s Lecture)

Malcolm Schofield (Chairman, BSA Council): ‘Plato’s Marionette’ (Michael Frede Memorial Lecture, in collaboration with the

Department of Philosophy and History of Science, University of Athens)

Greg Woolf (ICS): ‘The Cities of Greece in the Roman Empire’ (Roman Seminar)

UPPER HOUSE SEMINARS

Stelios Andreou (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki): ‘The changing landscapes of prehistoric settlement in Central Macedonia: alternative paths to complexity in the Anthemous Valley and beyond’

Roderick Bailey (University of Oxford & Early Career Fellow 2015–16, BSA): ‘Stress and “Special Operations”: SOE operatives in Nazi-occupied Greece and the strain of clandestine warfare’

Maria Christina Chatziioannou (National Hellenic Research Foundation): ‘Between two empires and one national state: Greek merchants in Britain in the long nineteenth century’

Jean-Sébastien Gros (BSA): ‘Numbers count: a study of Roman Pottery at Thasos’

Tony Klein and Stavros Kourousis (Independent Researchers, Musicians and Writers): ‘Bringing Rebetika to life: restoring the sounds and instruments of early 20th century urban folk music’

Carl Knappett (University of Toronto): ‘Urbanization in Minoan Crete: a palace at Palaikastro?’

Daniel Knight (University of Durham): ‘History, time and economic crisis in Central Greece’

Nancy Krachtoglou (Ephorate of Antiquities of Karditsa) and Hector Orenge (University of Sheffield): ‘Hidden and unexpected riches: re-discovering the erased cultural landscapes of western Thessaly by aerial and pedestrian survey’

Dimitris Nakassis (University of Toronto): ‘The Mycenaeans in Greek history: Orientalism and master narratives’

Stavroula Pipyrrou (University of St Andrews): ‘Displacement on the Greek side: child relocations and silence in cold war Italy’

Matthew Skuse (University of Exeter & Macmillan-Rodewald Student 2015–16): ‘Complicating the curio: a reassessment of orientalisering phenomena at Perachora’

Adamantia Vasilogamvrou (Director Emerita, Ministry of Culture and Sport): ‘Power centralization in LH IIIA Laconia: the Palace at Ayios Vasileios, near Sparta’

Nikolaos Vryzidis (SOAS & Richard Bradford McConnell Student 2015–16): ‘Greek-Orthodox ecclesiastical costume during the Ottoman period: between tradition and innovation’

James Whitley (University of Cardiff): ‘Consuming the wild: commensality and the ‘Citizen State’ in ancient Praisos’

Eleanor Wright (University of Newcastle and Arts Bursary holder 2015–16): ‘Arena’

Eleana Yalouri (Panteion University): ‘Heritage on the borders of archaeology, anthropology and contemporary art’

BSA/RESEARCH CENTRE FOR GREEK PHILOSOPHY OF THE ACADEMY OF ATHENS SEMINAR IN PHILOSOPHY

Malcolm Schofield (Cambridge): ‘Cicero on ethics: debate and guidance’ and ‘Cicero on ethics: making decisions’

EPIGRAPHIC SEMINAR (A JOINT SEMINAR WITH THE ÉCOLE FRANÇAISE D’ATHÈNES, THE EPIGRAPHIC MUSEUM AND THE GREEK EPIGRAPHIC SOCIETY)

Elena Martin Gonzalez (National Hellenic Research Foundation): ‘Παλαιά και νέα στοιχεία για την γλώσσα των επιγραφών της Κάτω Μακεδονίας’

Anna Cannavo (*École Française d’Athènes*): ‘Marqueurs funéraires chypriotes inscrits’

Kevin F. Daly (Andrew W. Mellon, Professor of Classical Studies, ASCSA): ‘Reconsidering an Ephebic List: Agora I 7545’

Georgios Steinhauer (Director Emeritus, Ministry of Culture & Sports): ‘Όστρακα από τον Πειραιά’

Jenny Wallensten (Swedish Institute at Athens): ‘Why name your child Nemesis? Divine names for human beings’

Maria Xenaki (*École Française d’Athènes*): ‘Les inscriptions obituaires du Parthénon du VII^e au VIII^e siècle apr. J.-C.’

Denis Knoepfler (Collège de France): ‘Le décret d’ Athènes pour Ohyleus d’Oinoè et ses acolytes’

FITCH-WIENER SEMINARS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE

George Ferentinos, George Papatheodorou, Maria Geraga, Dimitris Christodoulou, Elias Fakiris and Margarita Iatrou (Laboratory of Marine Geology and Physical Oceanography, Department of Geology, University of Patras): ‘The disappearance of Helike-Classical Greece — new remote sensing and geological evidence’

Vicki Elefanti (Archaeological Society at Athens): ‘Investigating Theopetra Cave in the Middle Palaeolithic landscape of north-western Thessaly from the perspective of lithic technology’

Marta Lorenzon (University of Edinburgh / Wiener Laboratory Associate Fellow, ASCSA): ‘Earthen architecture in Minoan contexts: geoarchaeological analysis and construction techniques’

George Christidis (Professor of economic geology — industrial mineralogy, School of Mineral Resources Engineering, Technical University of Crete): ‘Clay provenance studies: an alternative approach to solve geoarchaeological problems’

Dimitris Sakellariou (Hellenic Centre for Marine Research): ‘The Aegean of the prehistoric humans: submerged landscapes, sea-level changes and tectonic movements’

Ioanna Moutafi (Visiting Senior Associate Member, Wiener Laboratory ASCSA): ‘Ritual taphonomy of commingled human remains: an emerging bioarchaeological approach to Aegean burial practices’

Silvia Amicone (UCL Institute of Archaeology / Fitch Laboratory, BSA): ‘Something Old, Something New: eight-hundred years of pottery making recipes in “Vinča culture”’

FRIENDS’ LECTURES

Ian Whitbread (Leicester): ‘Ceramic production in the Northeast Peloponnese: a view from the Berbati Valley, Greece’ (London)

Olga Philaniotou (Director Emerita, Ministry of Culture & Sports): ‘Thermi (Lesvos), a 3rd millennium BC city in the 21st century AD: an approach to uncovering and presenting an archaeological site’ (Athens)

Malcolm Wagstaff (Emeritus, Southampton): ‘Colonel Leake and independent Greece’ (London)

Charalambos Dendrinou, Philip Taylor and Christopher Wright (Royal Holloway London): ‘Hellenic studies in Tudor England: presenting an online interactive edition of an unpublished Greek *encomium* on Henry VIII’ (London)

Paul Johnston (novelist): ‘Casting light on fictional portrayals of Greece in the Alex Mavros novels’ (Athens)

Nikos Papadimitriou (Museum of Cycladic Art): ‘Mycenaean Athens and Attica — archaeology versus myth’ (Athens)

‘A Greek Day in Aberdeen?’ organised by the Scottish Hellenic Societies of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St Andrews, and the Friends of the British School at Athens (Aberdeen)

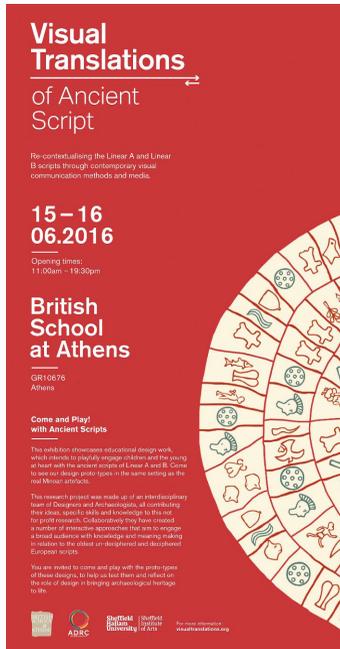
Timothy Whitmarsh (Cambridge): ‘Historians against Rome’ (London)

OTHER

Book launch: Zetta Theodoropoulou-Polychroniadis: *Sounion Revisited: The Sanctuaries of Poseidon and Athena at Sounion in Attica* (Archaeopress 2015)

Book presentation: Effie Photou-Jones and Alan J. Hall: *Eros, Mercator and the Cultural Landscape of Melos in Antiquity* (Pottingair 2014)

Temporary exhibition: ‘Visual translations of ancient scripts: recontextualising the Linear A and Linear B scripts through contemporary visual communication methods and media’ (co-sponsored by the Art and Design Research Centre, Sheffield Hallam University)



Laura Cesaro and Gian Piero Milani.

Library and Archive

LIBRARY

This year's focus in the library has been the development of digital resources to improve access to our collections. This has been made possible through a programme of training for student interns working on projects utilising standard bibliographic systems and techniques, combined with the students' own IT skills.

We are grateful to the ERASMUS+ work experience programme for sending us two students from Italy: Laura Cesaro (Pisa) undertook the cataloguing of the books, journals and pamphlets in the Fitch Laboratory which have been added to the union catalogue AMBROSIA; Gian Piero Milani (Tor Vergata, Rome) upgraded

on-site storage of digital material in the library's collection making it directly accessible through the union catalogue AMBROSIA. Because Gian Piero had previous experience working on aerial photographs we designed a second project, generously funded by the Friends of the British School at Athens, to digitise the index album to the School's collection of aerial photographs of Greece from WW II. The original index was created in 1953 by Sir John Boardman when he was Assistant Director. The digitised index added a further 20% of previously un-indexed photographs and now shows flights, directions of flights and areas photographed, geo-referenced to a scalable digital map (similar to Google maps). This information



BSA digital aerial photograph index: screen shot showing sample view over Thessaloniki.

is accessible through the BSA website under E-Resources / Aerial Photographs. Researchers from different field projects have already started using the index prior to visiting the library, by appointment, to examine the physical photographs relevant to their research. Gian Piero and BSA IT Officer Dr Jean-Sébastien Gros presented this project at the Aerial Archaeology Research Group (AARG) 2016 Annual Meeting in Pilsen (Czech Republic) in September 2016.

Two short term interns gave additional help during the summer vacation period. Michael Sheffield (St Andrew's) worked for two weeks in June–July. He undertook a project to link open access digitised books to the AMBROSIA catalogue in the Ancient Society section of the library. The print versions have been stacked, still available if needed, creating valuable shelf space for new publications. Freddie Bird (Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School) worked for two weeks in July on a project accepted for a Duke of Edinburgh award: he assisted in the re-boxing, cataloguing and labelling of the aerial photograph collection. We are very grateful for the invaluable help, creativity and hard work of all these students.

We were fortunate to have had two excellent Student Library Researchers during this session: Marcus Kahn (St Andrew's) from October to December 2015, followed by Alice Clinch (Glasgow) from January to August 2016. In addition to her assistance in the library Alice worked at sites in Mesolonghi and on Sicily with the Finnish Institute at Athens team on CAD and 3D imaging of architectural features, and with McMaster University in Stelida, Naxos using GIS and photogrammetry.

Co-operation with other libraries remained an important part of this year's activity. Library staff attended a meeting of the Athens Academic Libraries hosted by the German Archaeological Institute Library. Topics discussed included Digital Management Systems; commercial versus open source; social media and libraries; and the new National Library of Greece located in the Stavros Niarchos Cultural Centre at Faleron. We continue to contribute analytical entries to the German Archaeological Institute's union catalogue ZENON system for journal articles on Greek topography. The management system behind the union catalogue AMBROSIA shared with the American School of Classical Studies at Athens has been upgraded from version 18 to version 22 and we are currently



Marcus Kahn and Alice Clinch (far right), with Arts Bursary holder Eleanor Wright.

collaborating to redesign the catalogue webpage to make it more directly accessible.

In addition to hosting the Visiting Fellow's Lecture in the Penrose Library in March, the library also organised a lecture in memory of Michael Frede in May, given by our Chairman, Professor Malcolm Schofield. This series of annual memorial lectures is jointly organised with the department of Philosophy and History of Science, University of Athens. The library has been heavily used throughout the year. We have reassigned seating to provide study space for the increased number of student users during courses run by the School. One of the larger tables in the Penrose room has been adapted to seat eight students with additional electrical outlets for laptop use. The library admitted 1,092 readers and handled more than 900 external requests.

We remain indebted to the institutions and individuals whose support enriches our collection and the services offered. This year we are especially grateful for the donation of several important collections of books totalling more than 400 volumes: from the family of Michael Ward, many on SOE activities in WW II; from Tim Cullen, including many classical texts to fill gaps in the BSA collection; and from H.E. John Kittmer, the British Ambassador to the Hellenic Republic. We would also like to thank the Friends of the British School for funding special projects; the family of Dr Hector Catling for funds in support of the library, and for donations from Professors Michael and Mary Walbank, Professor Harriet Blitzer, Dr Gordon Davies (in memory of Tanya Fryer), Madeleine Kokolakis (to purchase books in memory of her husband Minos Kokolakis, Professor Emeritus of Athens University and a founder member of the BSA Friends, who died in Summer 2015); and Michael Gunton. We are also grateful for gifts of publications by Helen Hughes Brock, and the many individual authors who kindly donated their works to the library.

ARCHIVE

In last year's *Annual Report*, we introduced a project to catalogue and digitise the John Pendlebury Family Papers, generously funded by the Wykeham Patrons of Winchester College. Madelin Evans, who



Left: Madelin Evans.

Below: A folder of letters from John Pendlebury while at Winchester College. John Pendlebury Family Papers, BSA Archive.



received her MA from the UCL Archives and Records Management Programme in 2013, worked as the Pendlebury Archive Project Assistant from October 2015 to June 2016, in which time she was able to catalogue the papers to item level description and supervise the digitisation of over half the collection. She also chronicled her experiences on a blog dedicated to the Pendlebury Project: <https://bsapendleburyproject.wordpress.com/>. Madelin left the BSA at the



end of June 2016 to take up a new post as Assistant Archivist in the Cambridge University Library Special Collections department. Her replacement will supervise the digitisation of the remaining material and finish the digital curation in the coming year.

In November 2015 the Archivist undertook a two-week research trip to the UK to study materials in various locations relevant to the

publication of the *Byzantium and British Heritage* conference, and others pertaining to John Pendlebury in the archives of Winchester College. In April 2016 she travelled to Crete with Madelin Evans and Dr Roderick Bailey, Early Career Fellow, for research on Pendlebury in Knossos, Karphi and Tzermiadho, and more general activities of the British in Crete during WW II.

Above: Panoramic view over northern Crete from near the site of Karphi.

Right: Louise Woof and Matthew Goodwin.



As always, the assistance of interns was of great value to the Archive; four assisted in the 2015–16 session. From the Liverpool Masters in Archive Records Management (MARM) programme (January 2016), Matthew Goodwin processed the Humfry Payne Personal Papers and Louise Woof the Winifred Lamb Personal Papers, while St Andrews University interns spent ten days in June 2016: Margherita Coughlan worked on sections of the BSA-SPHS image collection and Isabelle Nyhan continued the listing of the early BSA Corporate Records.

During the 2015–16 session Debi Harlan (Sheffield) has undertaken the enormous task of amalgamating the work done by past interns of the various sections on the BSA-SPHS Image Collection and is now in the process of cleaning the data and fine-tuning the item descriptions. Once this phase is complete, the collection will be assigned a new reference numbering system and be entered into our collections database system EMu along with any associated digitised data.

The Archivist also offered seminars and presentations throughout the session utilising the archive collections for students of the BSA Summer Course, of College Year in Athens (CYA), as well as a student group from Dauntsey's School in Wiltshire.

We would like to thank Robin Ward for donating the papers of his parents, Michael and Avra Ward, which document their lives from their meeting in Greece during WW II through their travels around the world in the following decades.



Giulia Siniscalco.

BSA MUSEUM

Three interns assisted in the 'Museum' in 2016: Rachel Pearson and Helen Cameron (both St Andrew's) and Giulia Siniscalco (Bologna), through the Erasmus programme. Giulia photographed 365 artefacts in the collection and uploaded the photos on EMu, making them available over the School's intranet.

IT

During 2015–16 the IT department's major goal was to improve user access to both the local BSA network and the internet. At the local level, the creation of a secondary network (WLAN) in the library dedicated to guests and members not only gave better security management, but also allows us to use a captive wi-fi portal (powered by Zoottle) through which users can be linked to our social media (Twitter, Facebook) accounts; the information also helps us to

keep our mailing lists up to date. Over the following months, this solution will be extended to all BSA access points.

Efforts were also made to improve access to the internet both in Athens and at Knossos. At Knossos, after negotiating with providers we achieved a cost reduction by changing the telephone plan, deploying the saving to subscribe to a supplementary ADSL connection dedicated to the Taverna. In Athens, internet connection

and particularly the upload bandwidth has for some time now been a major constraint for the development of IT projects at the School. This current provision is slowing down the progress of remote users at Knossos and affects the efficiency of our dedicated website Museums and Archives Online (mao.bsa.ac.uk). Recent market research into obtaining a fibre optic connection has identified a competitive offer for a service that we plan to implement in 2017, thus introducing efficiency gains for all activity that depends on internet access.

Partly to mitigate the above limitations, other solutions were identified for users of the EMu collection management system. Participation in June 2016 in the Axiell (the owner of EMu software) European conference in Manchester led us to acquire *Sapphire*, a solution that allows data capture and management through web browsers. This tool increases the speed of data entry and is currently being tested within the Knossos curatorial project, while *Sapphire's* flexibility makes it potentially applicable to other BSA departments. Moreover, its user-friendly web environment considerably flattens the learning curve for using the Emu software, thus reducing training costs.

As in the previous year, development and research activities in the IT department focused on the BSA Gazetteer project. This year's goal was to provide broader access to the dataset as well as to create links with major archaeological projects with an online presence. We have created a dedicated web site (atlas.bsa.ac.uk) for consulting and editing, which also provides a fixed address for each record (URI) and application program interfaces (APIs) that allow other databases or servers to connect to, make queries of and reference the BSA dataset. We presented this *Ἀτλας* gazetteer project at the Second International Workshop on the Semantic Web for Scientific Heritage in Herakleion. In addition, the IT department, in collaboration with the Library, has supported the digital development of the aerial photograph collection, referred to above.

Regular support, maintenance and upgrade, has involved the replacement of 12 workstations with 'all-in-one' (screen and processor in one unit) units to give a better working environment. We also successfully tested the free open-source Ubuntu operating system for library workstations; deploying this on all PCs available



Screenshot of the BSA Atlas gazetteer project (atlas.bsa.ac.uk).

to library users will help to manage our software budget over the following years.

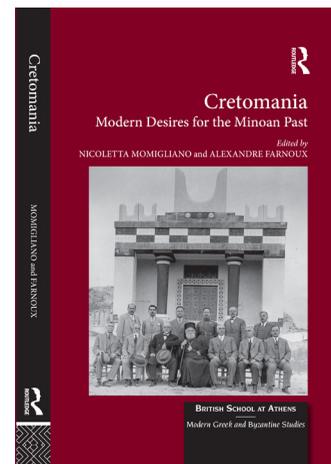
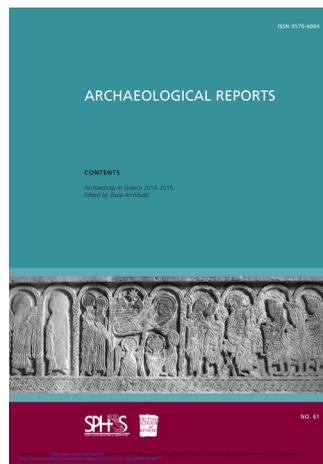
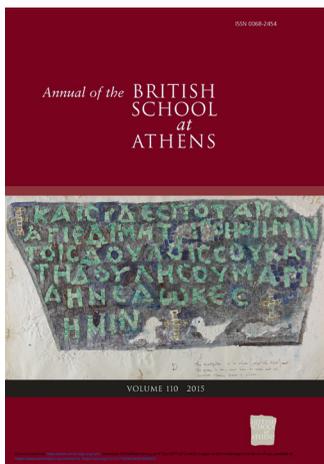
The IT officer's academic research included collaborations in a number of GIS research programs, including the EfA's *SIG du centre monumental de Thasos* project and the École Pratique des Hautes Études' online database *Eikon*. His main academic research effort was devoted to Roman pottery from Thasos, which this session saw the completion of chemical and petrological analyses realised at the Fitch Laboratory by X. Charalambidou and N. Müller under the supervision of E. Kiriati. The manuscript *La céramique romaine à Thasos* has been submitted and should appear in the series *Études Thasiennes*. Some results from this study were presented at an Upper House seminar. Attention has now focused on the pottery from the excavation of the small Aphrodision on Delos. This assemblage numbers more than 96,600 sherds equating to a MNI (minimum number of individuals) of 7,260 vessels, spanning a broad chronological range from Early Archaic to Late Hellenistic, with a concentration in the first to second centuries AD. In this case too chemical analysis will be undertaken at the Fitch laboratory.

Publications

The 2015–16 session saw the publication of volume 110 of *Annual of the British School at Athens*, the first under the co-editorship of Dr Peter Liddel (Manchester). The contents span a chronological range from the 3rd millennium BC to the later 1st AD, include a range of approaches, traditional and innovative, and address topics both detailed and more general. Volume 61 of *Archaeological Reports* also appeared, once again comprising ‘Archaeology in Greece’, the last issue under the editorship of Zosia Archibald (Liverpool). As announced in last year’s *Annual Report*, Dr Maria Stamatopoulou (Oxford) has now taken over as editor of ‘Archaeology in Greece’ for Volume 62. The philosophy behind the development of *Archaeological Reports* and how it relates with the joint BSA and French School at Athens initiative *AGOnline* has been well rehearsed in previous reports, so will not be repeated.

Our monograph series *British School at Athens — Modern Greek and Byzantine Studies*, now with Routledge, is flourishing: in addition to the first volume by M. Couroucli and T. Marinov (eds), *Balkan*

Heritages: Negotiating History and Culture announced in last year’s *Annual Report*, two others were published over the summer: A. Yiangou, G. Kazamias, and R. Holland (eds), *The Greeks and the British in the Levant, 1800–1960s* and N. Momigliano and A. Farnoux (eds), *Cretomania*. Unlike archaeology, where primary research and study can be a highly visible processes, as attested in some of the images in these pages, it is when volumes like these are published that the important role the School is playing as a focal point for study of the modern world becomes most clear. We are grateful to our series editor, Michael Greenwood, for managing these volumes through and look forward to two further volumes over the next year. The first volume in our second series, *British School at Athens Studies in Greek Antiquity*, published by CUP, has also just appeared: E. Kiriatzki and C. Knappett (eds), *Human Mobility and Technological Transfer in the Prehistoric Mediterranean*. We are also pleased to note that further volumes presenting the results of fieldwork are imminent in the School’s *Supplementary Volumes* series.



Society, Arts and Letters

As already noted, this area of the BSA's activities remains vibrant, overseen by the Committee for Society, Arts and Letters (CSAL) chaired by Professor Roddy Beaton (KCL). There has been one change to CSAL this year, with the departure of Professor Yannis Hamilakis to take up a new post at Brown University; we thank him for his contribution to CSAL and, of course, look forward to continuing collaboration in archaeological fieldwork. Topics within CSAL's brief figure prominently in the list of conferences and workshops above, to which we can add a minor BSA contribution: hosting Dr Christopher Wright (Goldsmiths), who participated in a session on 'Anthropology and Art' held at Panteion University as part of the *Learning from Documenta* research project; the other speakers were Professor George Marcus (California-Irvine) and Arnd Schneider (Oslo). The small workshop on Πίστις noted above was the pilot for a larger research project, for which funding is pending, a collaboration with the CNRS, the EfA and St Andrew's University led by Maria Couroucli (CNRS), Stavroula Pipyrou and Daniel Knight (both St Andrew's).

CSAL is of course primarily responsible for the publication series in *Modern Greek and Byzantine Studies*, whose productivity is a testament to its efforts. Picking up on last year's *Annual Report*, publication of the 2013 workshop *Archaeology Behind the Battle Lines* is in progress under the joint editorship of Drs Andrew Shapland (British Museum) and Evangelia Stefani (Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki); the volume will appear in the Routledge series with the title *Archaeology Behind the Battle Lines: The Macedonian Campaign (1915–19) and its Legacy*. The second of the 'manias', *Hellenomania*, edited by Nicoletta Momigliano (Bristol), Katherine Harloe (Reading) and Alexandre Farnoux (EfA), will also appear in the same series in due course. The journal *Rhizomata*, edited by István Bodnár (Budapest), has agreed to publish the Michael Frede memorial lectures; the first, by Malcolm Schofield, has already appeared in the 2016 issue.

*Poster for the workshop
Textiles and Identity in
the Medieval and Early
Modern Mediterranean.*



Looking forward, plans are now confirmed for two important events. The first is a travelling exhibition *Ghika, Craxton, Leigh Fermor: Charmed Lives in Greece*, which will open at the Leventis Gallery in Nicosia in February 2017, before moving to the Benaki Museum, Athens in June and then to the British Museum in early 2018. A short workshop at the BSA is planned in association with the exhibition. The second is an international conference *The Macedonian Front 1915–1918: Politics, Society and Culture in*



Eleanor Wright delivering a lecture on her work, specifically 'Continuous Material' (2015) with Sam Watson, installed in Durham Castle Museum.

Time of War, to be held in Thessaloniki in May 2018, probably with a concurrent exhibition at the Cultural Foundation of the National Bank there. Partners in the conference, in addition to the BSA, are the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, the British Embassy in Athens, the Centre for Hellenic Studies, KCL, the Imperial War Museum and the Cultural Foundation of the National Bank.

The holder of the 2015–16 **British School at Athens Arts Bursary**, Eleanor Wright, (University of Newcastle, a graduate of the Slade School of Fine Art and the Chelsea College of Art and Design) originally planned to work on the physicality and civic iconography of spectacle architecture, specifically the 2004 Olympic sites in and around Athens in a time of crisis and uncertainty. She reports that ethical and practical issues led her, after a couple of weeks living in Athens, to shift the emphasis of her project towards a consideration of the city's generous provision of

public seating areas; so, in tandem with researching the democratic assemblies of the Pnyx hill and the Theatre of Dionysus, she also considered gathering spaces and the formation of democracy as we know it today. During the residency Eleanor encountered the Rea Shopping Centre, which later became the primary subject of her research into the architecture of public space.

She is now producing *An Athens City Reader*, a work that brings together the various facets of research she undertook during her BSA residency, as well as producing a new moving image work. *An Athens City Reader* explores the politics of gathering spaces in Athens, focusing on the disused, but still fully maintained Rea Shopping Centre (built in 1990 and closed in 2008 as a result of the crisis) and home- and furniture-design of the structural engineer Yiannis Kontodimas. It closely documents the *Gesamtkunstwerk* of the engineer and wonders what will happen to the legacy of this



Urban gathering space in Athens, Philopappos Hill (Photo: Eleanor Wright).



*Above and right: views of the Rea Shopping Centre
(Photos: Eleanor Wright).*

lone, critically unknown man's work? There is a specificity to the designed fabric of Rea that contrasts with the Ubiquity that has emerged and predominates in public architecture. The artist has assigned Rea the protagonist role within a hypothetical narrative about the engineer, expressed through a series of photographic images and film stills, punctuated with commissioned texts from interdisciplinary theorists and practitioners working across the fields of contemporary art, architecture and visual culture. Athens embodies and is emboldened by its ancient history whereas its progress in the present is much less clear. Rea is emblematic of small business, which once thrived and prospered from equity rather than through borrowing and debt. Rea also creates an uncomfortable

interface between the *hand* and architecture; the individual and society. Its lasting presence is a testimony to this, along with the engineer's stubborn resistance and love.

The first holder of the **BSA Arts Bursary** under the new three-year scheme mentioned in last year's *Annual Report* is Annabel Dover, doctoral student at the Camberwell Chelsea Wimbledon Graduate School of the University of the Arts. While in Greece, Annabel plans to look at Athens through the prism of her own personal narrative, engaging with the BSA research theme of 'building the archive'. While resident she will give an introductory lecture at the School and host an open studio event. She will also offer a lecture at the University of the Arts on returning from the residency.

Antiquity

The 2015–16 session once again saw a broad and rich portfolio of research in Antiquity, spanning prehistory to the Medieval period. As noted above, collaborations with the Wiener Laboratory of the American School and with the Epigraphic Museum, the Greek Epigraphic Society and the French School generated a series of seminars and lectures, while our own lecture series has featured many relevant presentations. The BSA was very pleased to host, in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture and Sport, a one-day workshop *Weaving the Past* on Greek textiles in the first millennium BC, part of the ERC-funded PROCON project based in Cambridge. A two-day meeting focusing on the island of Antikythera in all periods was very well attended. The Villa Ariadne at Knossos was the venue for a workshop led by Professor Harvey Whitehouse (Oxford) on the Global History Databank being produced by the Seshat project; the goal of the meeting was to assess the quality of data from Crete for incorporation in the databank. We are grateful to the Ephorate of Antiquities of Herakleion for permission to use the Villa Ariadne to host the meeting. Other meetings included *Ergasterion*, a workshop on workshops with a focus on Athens and Corinth, convened by Dr Davis Lewis (Edinburgh / Nottingham) and funded by the Leverhulme Trust, and, shading into modernity, *Textiles and Identity in the Medieval and Early Modern Mediterranean*, organised by Richard Bradford McConnell Student Dr Nikolaos Vryzidis and hosted by the Benaki Islamic Museum.

No new archaeological projects were initiated in 2015–16: fieldwork continued at Olynthos, Kenchreai, Keros and Knossos; study seasons at Knossos (both KULP and Gypsades), Koutroulou Magoula, Kythera, Lefkandi and Palaikastro (PALAP and previous excavations), as well as at Kouphovouno and Mycenae. The work of the Olynthos project in 2015 was presented at the *Archaeological Work in Macedonia and Thrace* conference in March, while September saw the *12th International Cretological Congress* in Herakleion, at which Palaikastro, Knossos Gypsades and KULP



Koutroulou Magoula 2016: 3D model of a clay figurine (Image: Kostas Papadopoulos).

were represented, the latter by a session on the urban development of the site as revealed through the project. As promised last year, a similar session on *Long-Term Urban Dynamics at Knossos: the Knossos Urban Landscape Project, 2005–2015* took place in January 2016 at the Annual Meetings of the Archaeological Institute of America in San Francisco. It is refreshing to see the results of long-term, large-scale projects like this being deployed to deliver answers to major questions about settlement development from prehistory to historical periods.

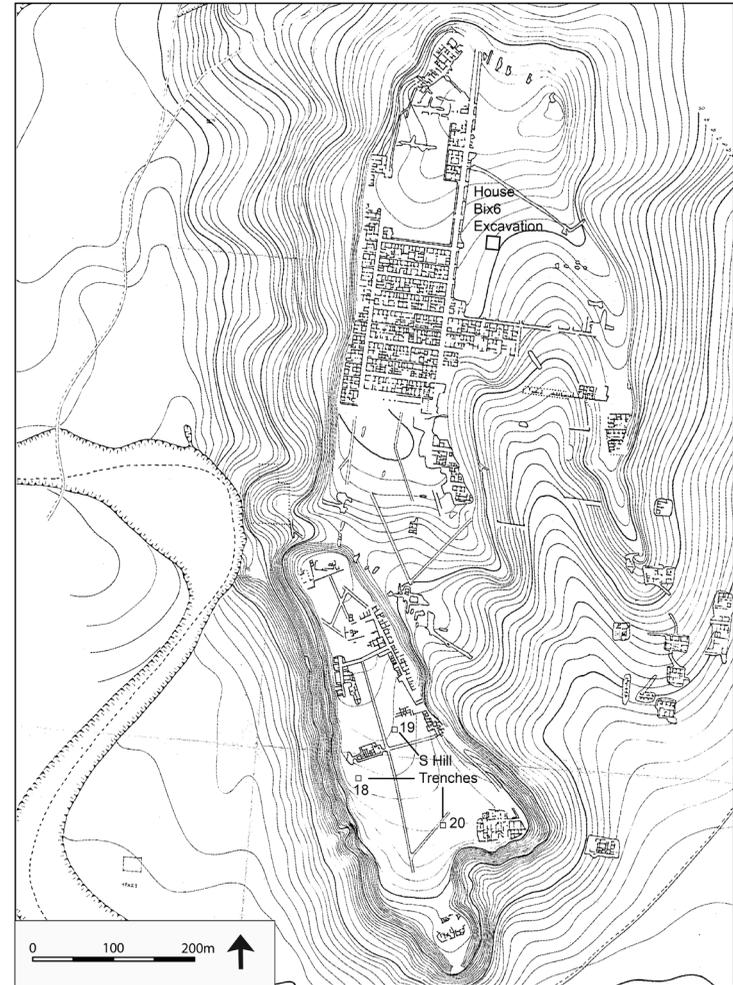
Below we present five projects (two multi-methodology, one excavation, one survey and one study): fuller details of these and other field seasons will appear in *Archaeology in Greece Online*

(AGOnline: <http://chronique.efa.gr>) and *Archaeological Reports*. Further archaeological work is reported in the sections below on the Fitch Laboratory and the Knossos Research Centre.

We are most grateful to Dr Maria Andreadaki-Vlazaki, Secretary General of the Ministry of Culture and Sport and to Dr Eleni Korka, Director General of Antiquities, as well as to the numerous colleagues in the Ministry who make our archaeological work possible. In particular, we thank those in charge of the regions in which our major fieldwork took place — Dr Dimitris Athanasoulis (Ephorate of Antiquities of the Cyclades), Mr Ioannis Kanonidis (Ephorate of Antiquities of Chalkidike and Mount Athos), Dr Konstantinos Kissas (Ephorate of Antiquities of Corinthia), Mrs Maria-Photeini Papakonstantinou and Dr Efthymia Karantzali (Ephorate of Antiquities of Fthiotis and Evrytania), Mrs Vassiliki Sythiakaki (Ephorate of Antiquities of Herakleion), Dr Alkistis Papadimitriou (Ephorate of Antiquities of the Argolid), Dr Pari Kalamara (Ephorate of Antiquities of Euboea), Mrs Evangelia Pantou (Ephorate of Antiquities of Laconia), Mrs Chryssa Sofianou (Ephorate of Antiquities of Lasithi), and Dr Stella Chrysoulaki (Ephorate of Antiquities of Western Attica, Piraeus and the Islands).

OLYNTHOS

Bettina Tsigarida (Ephorate of Antiquities of Pella), Zosia Archibald (Liverpool), and Lisa Nevett (Michigan) report on the third season of this collaborative project which aims to build a holistic picture of Greek households within their urban and regional settings. Fieldwork was split over two seasons in April and July 2016 with four objectives: to excavate further house B ix 6 on the North Hill; to continue field survey beyond the fenced archaeological site to the south, north and west (i.e. the transition between the built-up area of the city and the countryside); to extend investigation to the South Hill, which is thought to be the core of the original settlement and is the least well-understood part of the city; and to create a new plan of the site in order to enable the data from Robinson's trenches to be integrated more effectively with the results of the project's geophysical survey, surface collection and excavation.



Olynthos 2016: plan of areas investigated.

The South Hill was the focus of the April season, during which geophysical survey (employing four different techniques) and surface collection were both carried out according to the same 30-m grid. Surface collection was then completed in July, when supplementary geophysical survey (using seismic wave technology) was undertaken and three small trial trenches were also excavated. Geophysical survey focused on the southern area of the hill, less extensively explored by Robinson. Tentative initial interpretation of the geophysics results suggest that this part of the hill was laid out in a somewhat regular fashion as a kind of grid, with parallel sets of curving east–west streets terminating at Robinson’s two north–south avenues and continuing beyond on an off-set alignment. In a few locations overlapping walls or differing alignments imply at least two different phases of occupation, but determining their chronology requires further investigation through excavation.

Surface collection provided a wider chronological range of material than recovered so far from any other area of the site: alongside typical pottery of the earlier fourth century BC, significant amounts of earlier material were recovered across the hill, both local and imported, such as handle fragments with high-standing knotted handles, sherds of a Chian chalice, a banded Ionian cup fragment and part of a copper-alloy fibula of Early Iron Age type.

Three small test trenches were located to investigate various anomalies detected by geophysical survey. All three revealed that the upper deposits on the South Hill are deeper and more mixed than those on the North Hill, with evidence of fourth-century BC occupation, plus residual finds of sixth-century BC date, and possibly earlier. The overall results from exploration in 2016 on the South Hill will guide a strategy for larger scale excavation there planned for 2017.

The main aim of the excavation on the North Hill was to extend our knowledge of the organisation of space in the final phase of occupation of house B ix 6 by laying out eight new trenches. These improved our understanding of how the house articulated with its surroundings (through excavation of sections of the boundary walls); its layout (revealing the location of several new spaces, including



*Olynthos 2016:
a selection
of ceramics
from surface
collection on the
South Hill.*

a cobbled courtyard); the distribution of activities within (through the discovery of further well-preserved deposits of artefacts); and of the destruction of the superstructure (indicated by concentrations of collapsed roof-tile).

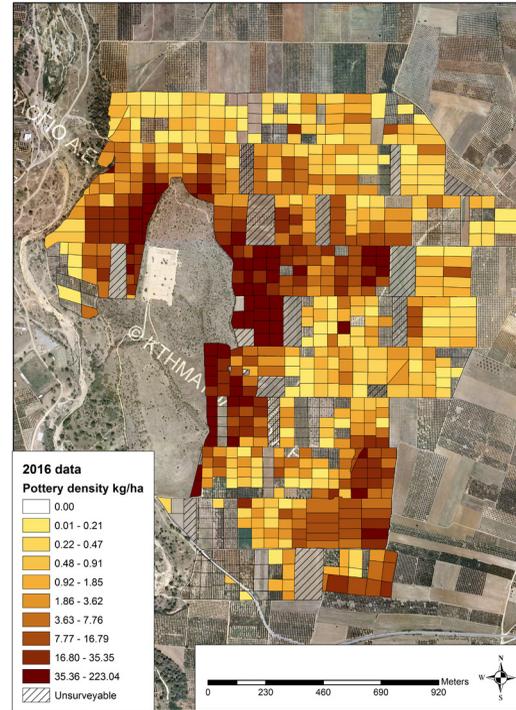
Excavation of trenches on the western and eastern boundaries of B ix 6 showed that the block within which the house sits was terraced into the hillside, the boundary walls between properties perhaps serving in places as terrace walls. In the northeast corner of adjacent house B ix 4 the corner of an *andron* was located with a well-preserved mortar platform and a non-representational black and white pebble mosaic. Part of the street facade to the south of house B ix 6 was faced with a row of narrow ashlar blocks, perhaps intended to enhance its appearance. A major feature of the



*Olynthos 2016:
orthophotograph
of House B ix 6.*

organisation of internal space was a courtyard surfaced with large cobbles, with a linear edge, perhaps marking the transition to an area with a shed roof. A further roofed space was located in the northwest corner of the house to the north of the *pastas* and west of the *oikos* complex excavated in 2015; a terracotta installation found at the end of the season may be linked with food production or industrial processing. To the south of the west end of the *pastas* a further internal space yielded a number of ceramic vessels apparently crushed *in situ* as the house was destroyed. Two distinct strata here suggest the possibility that the upper storey extended over this area in addition to the north of the *pastas* (as suggested by excavation in 2015). As in previous seasons, no evidence was found this year of any kind of burned destruction; rather the project's view remains that the house simply fell apart or was demolished.

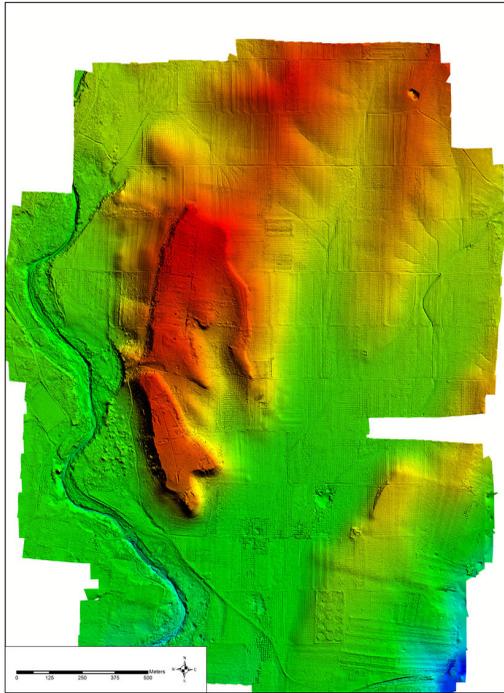
This year, an area of 0.71 km² — a total of 294 fields — was walked beyond the fenced area designating the boundary of the archaeological site. As previously, very little material was identified



*Olynthos 2016:
map of units
covered in the
field survey,
showing density
of ceramics
recovered.*

as not being contemporary with the occupation of the North Hill. The few artefacts noted from other periods included Hellenistic and Late Roman amphora sherds and Byzantine glazed sherds.

West of the North Hill high densities of material recorded within the first 100 m outside the fence suggest there was settlement in this vicinity, while further west three or four very large tiles probably indicate graves. North of the North Hill the density of artefacts dropped off as the team moved northwards, as well as northeast and southwest. South of the South Hill one line of fields was covered, revealing low densities, perhaps a result of alluvial processes here; densities were greater at higher elevations to the



*Olynthos 2016:
newly constructed
DEM of the site
and surroundings.*

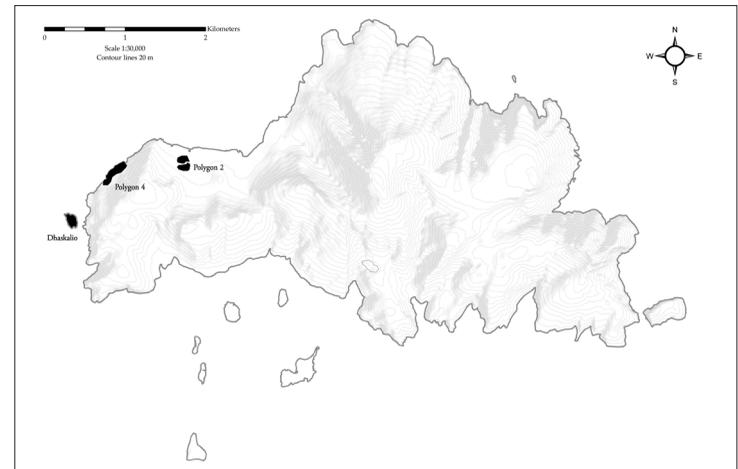
east. East of the South Hill revisitation of an area located close to the so-called ‘theatre’ designated ‘unsurveyable’ in 2014 due to poor visibility revealed high concentrations of material after ploughing, including numerous pebbles from a mosaic presumably damaged through ploughing.

In July a three-dimensional optical mapping project was completed, which was used to construct a preliminary digital elevation model (DEM), and is currently being used to prepare a new site plan, which will now form the basis for all of the project’s GIS models and will improve understanding of how new data relate to the structures investigated by Robinson.

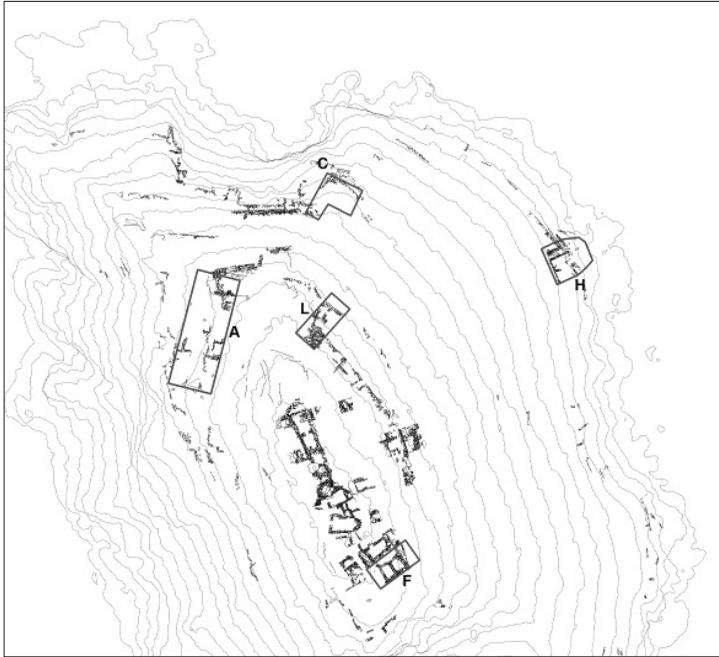
KEROS

Colin Renfrew and Michael Boyd (Cambridge) report on a new programme of excavations on the small islet of Dhaskalio opposite Kavos on Keros in August–October 2016, which follow those of the recently published excavations of the Cambridge Keros Project (2006–2008). This year’s excavations constitute the second season of a projected four-year programme, of which the first (in 2015) was the Southeast Naxos Survey (as reported last year). The excavations of 2006–2008 had confirmed that Dhaskalio was a major settlement in the later part of the Early Bronze Age (EBA), its inception contemporary with the Special Deposits North and South at Kavos (with their abundant finds of broken marble sculptures and vessels). Seven excavation trenches were opened this year on Dhaskalio and eleven in the northwest part of Keros, in the area designated ‘Polygon 2’ during the Keros Island Survey.

On Dhaskalio the structures investigated during the 2016 season could be assigned mainly to Phase B of the site sequence: this



Dhaskalio 2016: map of Keros, showing areas excavated in 2016 and Dhaskalio.



was clear in the large open-area excavation in Trench A, where several rooms and surfaces, as well as terrace walls, of that phase were revealed. A notable find was a small sealstone, the first to be found on Dhaskalio; none has been found on Kavos. The structures of Trench F, immediately south of Trench VII of the 2007–2008 excavations, were securely dated by the accompanying pottery to Phase C. An interesting find here was a petroglyph, apparently the first such to be discovered in a secure EBA context in the Cyclades. There are also indications of Phase C material in Trench C at the northeast of the site.

The widespread occurrence of potsherds with traces of copper, indicative probably of local copper working, were supplemented by much more numerous indications in Trench L, on the eastern slope of the islet, where a stone dagger mould, metallurgical ceramics and numerous copper fragments, as well as a floor surface with a burnt area revealing extremely high traces of metals after XRF analysis



Above: Dhaskalio 2016: plan of the site, showing locations of trenches.

Dhaskalio 2016: sealstone from Trench A (left) and Trench F, showing the petroglyph in situ (right).





*Dhaskalio 2016:
Trench H, looking
east towards Keros.*

suggested casting procedures were undertaken in that location. Numerous fragments of lead, as well as the find of a small lead axe, suggested the casting also of lead artefacts. Metalworking has been shown both in the previous excavations and in this year's campaign to be a frequent component of routine occupation of spaces throughout Dhaskalio, but this year's find may point to the presence of a workshop in this area. Portable XRF study of Dhaskalio revealed high readings of copper throughout and high readings of lead in the north part of the island, in contrast to much lower readings in Kavos, except on the Kavos promontory, where metalworking is known to have taken place.

At the east edge of the island, at a lower level, and only 5 m above the sea, Trench H revealed a stairway and drain which was clearly an entrance to Dhaskalio, perhaps the main entrance from the causeway

which in EBA times connected it with Kavos. The notable stairway in Trench H documents a conspicuous entrance to the settlement and may find a counterpart at a higher level at the southern end of the major terrace wall excavated in 2008 to the south of Trench II, the same wall ending immediately to the north of this year's Trench L, where it runs into the bedrock. Cleaning operations at the north end of the site have revealed more clearly the complexity of the wall structures in that area. Ceramic studies are beginning to offer the impression that, while the summit was fully utilised in Phase C, much of the extensive building remains visible elsewhere on the site are of Phase B date, and, beyond the summit, it may be the case that not many areas were utilised in Phase C. The extent of habitation in Phase A remains to be confirmed.

The excavation trenches in Polygon 2 on Keros established clearly the EBA date of the field walls and other structures previously observed on the surface. Ceramic study indicated that the pottery could consistently be attributed to Phase A of the Dhaskalio ceramic sequence and the period of both Special Deposits at Kavos, establishing that these structures could be assigned to the Keros-Syros culture, rather than to the later (Kastri) phase of the Cycladic EBA. Only in two tests were there sherds of Phylakopi I and Grey Minyan indicating limited continuation into Dhaskalio Phase C, and perhaps beyond in some parts, confirming the finds of the survey. It is hoped that further investigations here will add to our understanding of the relationship between the sanctuary and settlement at Dhaskalio and its Keros hinterland.

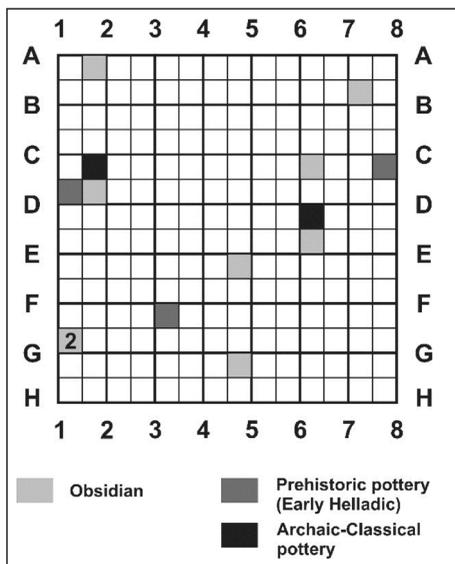
The methodology adopted for the excavations of Dhaskalio and Keros combined worldwide best practice ('open-area, single context' excavation and digital recording) with specific experience of excavation in Greece and the Mediterranean. The open-area system envisages large open excavation trenches rather than small trenches, essential in order to understand how the settlement was spatially structured, while the single-context approach emphasises the recognition and interpretation of stratigraphy and the removal of strata in reverse order of their deposition. Crucial to this process was prompt recording and study of finds and 'synchronisation' of

investigate site formation processes relating to the deposition of chipped stone lithics; and drone photography of the 2013 study area. In addition study of 2013 finds was completed.

The pick-up survey located a discrete scatter of material *c.* 55 × 50 m, approximately aligned northeast–southwest. All the pottery has been processed and preliminary reading reveals significant Early–Middle Roman activity continuing (probably to a diminished extent) into Late Roman, but with no post-Roman evidence. Uniquely within the study area, significant quantities of chipped stone (including a large collection of debitage) are dominated by obsidian: nine obsidian blades were discovered, with flint present in lesser quantities. The obsidian blades and bladelets include examples of probable Early Helladic and potentially Neolithic date, and roughly coincide with the distribution of Early Helladic pottery. After the prehistoric period, activity resumed during the Classical

period: apart from small quantities of possible Archaic material, the majority of fineware is securely Classical–early Hellenistic, comprising small quantities of tableware. As in the ‘Ploughed Field’ area, more substantial evidence of activity appears from later Hellenistic times onwards.

Three excavation trenches were opened in an area where concentrations of flint lithics were found in 2013. Notwithstanding 100% collection in 2013, the recovery of significant surface artefacts attests to processes of erosion accelerated by fire damage to soil and vegetation in 2012. The principal functions of Trench 1 were to clarify both the character and chronology of lithic manufacture in this area, to establish any functional or chronological association with historic oolite exploitation along the Kenchreai Quarry Line and to place it within the broader regional historical narrative. Trench 1 produced no *in situ* anthropogenic deposits, just unstratified



Kenchreai Quarries Survey 2016: distribution of obsidian and Prehistoric–Archaic pottery finds in the surface survey (left), and the surface survey collection grid (right).





*Kenchreai Quarries
Survey 2016: Trench
1, final state, view to
the north. Right: fine
medial blade fragment
in pale flint, probably
Neolithic.*

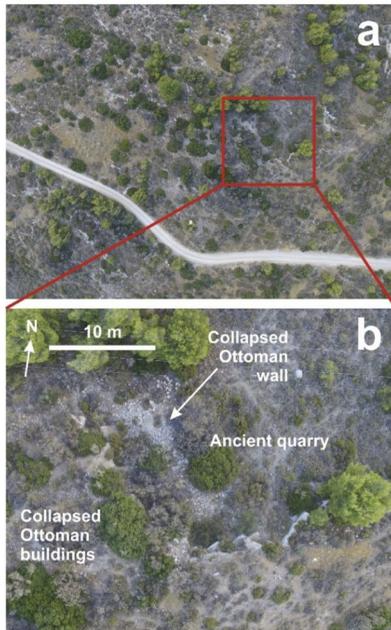
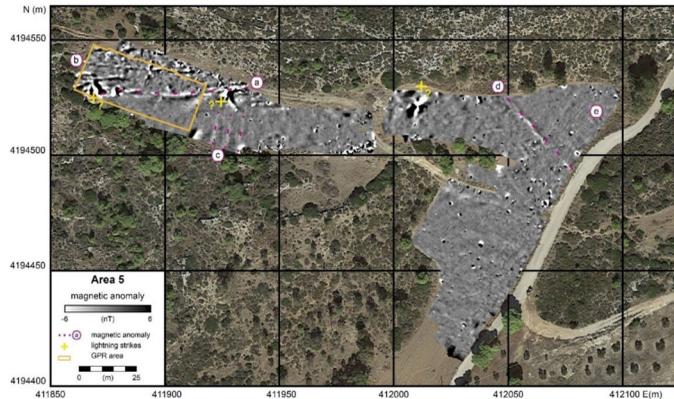
soils to a maximum depth of 43 cm. Hellenistic–Middle Roman transport amphorae, cups and cookwares dominate the surface and thin underlying fire-damaged soil layers, while below this Roman material is absent, but prehistoric (including Late Helladic) pottery more abundant and lithics more numerous than pottery. The entire deposit appears to reflect erosion downslope of whole deposit(s) probably over a small distance (noting limited abrasion). Upslope, Trenches 2 and 3 provided controls for Trench 1. In both, the pottery is of similar date and type to that above the base of the fire-damaged soil layer of Trench 1. Prehistoric pottery is uncommon. Pottery in Trench 2 exhibits less abrasion from trampling than that in Trench 1, and in Trench 3 damage was likely caused by trampling. These results will assist in the interpretation of 2013 surface finds from large areas of Quarry Complex A.

In 2016 magnetometry and ground penetrating radar survey were targeted in areas where study of the 2013 finds indicated concentrations of interest, successfully identifying subsurface features. Given the relatively low-lying study area, the magnetic signal was unexpectedly obscured in several places by the effects

of lightning, marked by yellow crosses on the plan. Possible rock edges were identified north of the quarried ridge. At the east end of the ‘Ploughed Field’, a shallow linear feature may be a ditch, while at its west end, a probable buried quarry face was identified parallel to faces visible immediately to the south. Features in the same area trending approximately parallel and perpendicular to the visible quarry faces at 0.24m and 0.8m depth correspond to the locations of building materials recovered in 2013. Additional data processing is required to determine whether these represent the remains of built structures and/or quarry faces.

Drone photography provided a seamless photographic orthomosaic and digital elevation model of the 2013 study area suitable for interpretation of field data and as the basis of the project’s GIS study.

In 2016 the project also completed processing of artefacts recovered in 2013 and work to characterise ceramic assemblages related to quarrying and other activities continued. Broad trends across significant parts of the study area were identified. A few prehistoric (Early and Late Bronze Age) sherds were recovered. Activity then resumed in Archaic–Classical (on a large scale from Hellenistic times) and continued in most areas until the seventh century AD. Local/regional ceramics were consistently favoured. Ruined structures in central Quarry Complex A date to the Ottoman



Above: Kenchreai Quarries Survey 2016: plan of geophysical survey in Area 5; the 'Ploughed Field' lies in the centre of the image towards the top.

Kenchreai Quarries Survey 2016: drone images (a) from 80-m altitude and (b) 10-m altitude showing part of collapsed Ottoman buildings.

period (15th–18th centuries), although fine slipped Classical–Hellenistic tiles, probably from a monumental structure, were re-used within them. The preliminary tile fabric classification developed in 2015 was refined and a number of pithos types identified. Study of the glass finds from 2013 was completed: most diagnostic pieces of window and vessel glass are Early Byzantine. Roman glass (mostly goblet fragments) is present in smaller quantities, but no pre-Roman glass has been identified.

ROMAN KNOSSOS — GEOPHYSICS

Daniel Stewart (Leicester) and Jennifer Baird (Birkbeck) report on a second season of geophysical survey focused on Roman Knossos in order to generate a working knowledge of its urban layout to aid the understanding of extant remains and facilitate the study of the extensive collection of Roman material culture from BSA excavations retained in the Stratigraphic Museum. The 2016 season had six main aims: continued use of magnetometry over the broader survey area; targeted use of ground-penetrating radar (GPR) and resistivity in areas of promising results; systematic GPS mapping of known standing remains; further refinement of the orthogonal plan in the north sector of city; further exploration of the acropolis hill slopes; and further exploration of area surrounding known tombs. All aims were largely met, with the exception of the second, due to funding limitations.

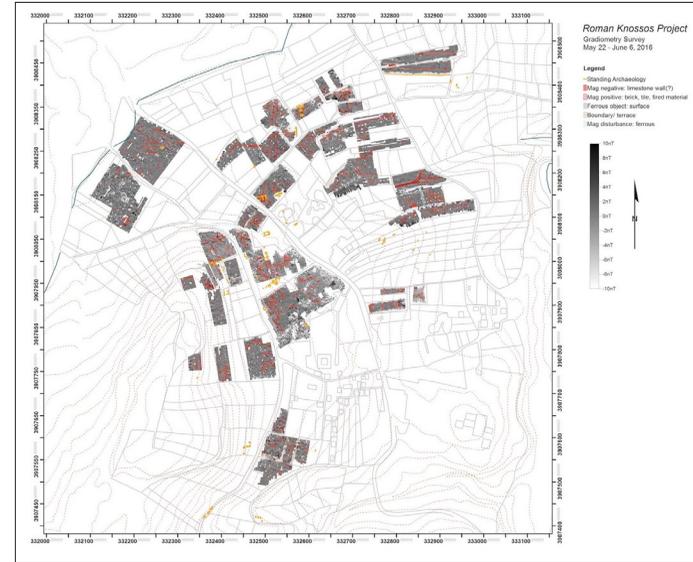
The same equipment was used in 2016 as in 2015 (see last year's *Annual Report*). Once again data collection involved laying out 30 × 30 m grids, of which 110 were covered, an area of around 6ha in 16 different areas. Less total area was covered than in the first season, but it was possible to focus on larger contiguous blocks.

Despite the challenges arising from the difficulty of distinguishing between *kouskouras* bedrock and architectural blocks and mortars formed of the same material, often within a soil comprising disintegrating *kouskouras*, some preliminary observations are possible, already modifying somewhat interpretations developed last year. It now appears likely that the Roman-period city had at least three different orientations, each determined by a combination



Left: Roman Knossos Geophysics 2016: areas covered by magnetometry in 2016 (blue) and 2015 (green).

Right: Roman Knossos Geophysics 2016: survey results, with interpretation.

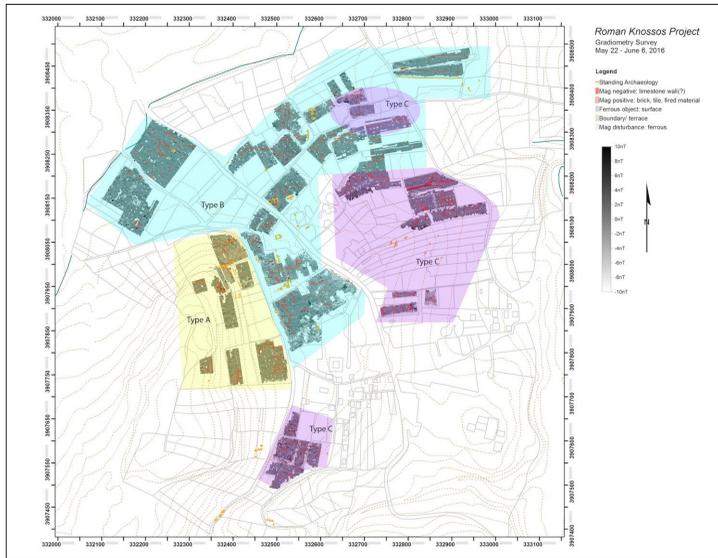


of topography, landscape use history and orthogonal intervention. The slopes of the acropolis hill (Monasteriako Kephali), referred to as orientation Type A, display significant evidence of ancient terracing which creates a local topographic layout for this portion of the city. Little area was covered here beyond that in 2015, but the results suggest the slope is ‘busy’ with structures and that the high density of surface material cannot all be wash from the hill above. This area is an excellent candidate for more intensive investigation with resistivity and GPR in future.

Type B, the area north of the Villa Ariadne, including the Villa Dionysus, exhibits a more typically orthogonal arrangement that is orientated broadly north–south, and associated with planned settlements. Given that these are some of the broader, flatter parts of the valley, this is perhaps unsurprising, but this is also the area with the most substantial standing remains, including some significant

excavations (the Civic Basilica, OTE trenches, Knossos2000 project and the Villa Dionysus, among others). The project’s efforts make it clear that there is substantial evidence of regularity (if not outright orthogonality) in this sector of the city, such as streets, street intersections, and buildings with individual rooms (or courtyards) in some cases. Within this regularity, a curious anomaly is the alignment of the Civic Basilica, which is displaced slightly to the northwest in relation to the orientation of other structures.

The area to the south of the Villa Ariadne, and to the east and north, Type C, has a similar orientation to Type A, but along a more northeasterly–southwesterly line. This region also contains a broad range of standing Roman concrete remains, some related to water management (aqueduct segments or fountains). The alignment generally conforms to the topography of the valley and the underlying, earlier terracing — some of which may well be



Roman Knossos Geophysics 2016: the three different grid alignment areas identified. Type A (yellow); B (blue); and C (purple).

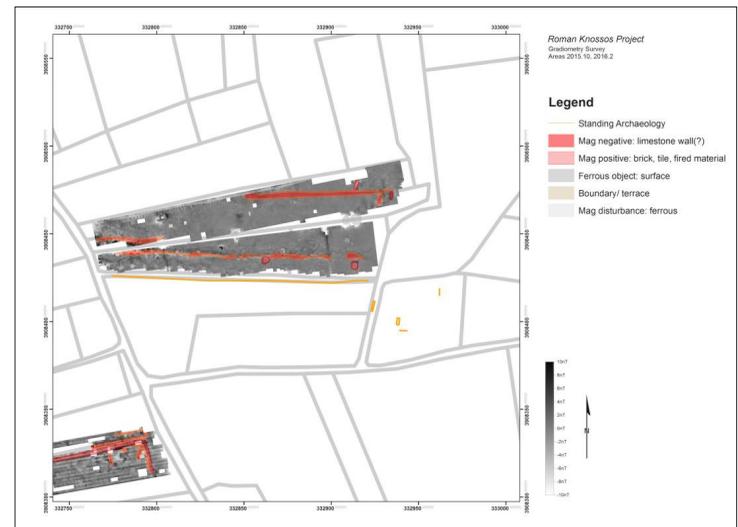
Minoan in origin — raising interesting interpretational questions about knowledge of the site's earlier past in the Roman period.

Investigations focused specifically on the Makryteichos wall (KS 86) and fields adjacent to the Villa Dionysus produced intriguing results. In the former case, the presence of two long magnetic anomalies parallel to the existing wall seems to confirm the hypothesis of Hood and Smyth that the structure was part of a very large stoa. The latter area revealed structures directly associated with the Villa Dionysus immediately to its west and north, as well as a substantial east–west road. These results suggest that this was an area of substantial Roman housing, perhaps with public bathing establishments.

Overall the 2016 results demonstrated that significant areas of housing, buildings, and streets can now be reconstructed in part

through geophysical survey. The area known as the theatre (KS 110) cannot be a stadium or amphitheatre, as proposed in some secondary literature.

Some implications from this season's results are: aggregate geophysics data from adjacent fields are vital for improving interpretation; the incorporation of more varied geophysical techniques should provide more specific data on key areas; accurate recording of existing standing remains should be a priority, given the potential for loss, as is evident in the number of Roman remains visible in the 1980s but no longer; variability in depth of deposit suggests a Roman city well aware of its material past; a combination of geophysics and high resolution GPS survey should generate significant advances in our knowledge of the local and ancient topography.



Roman Knossos Geophysics 2016: anomalies detected in the vicinity of the Makryteichos wall.

KNOSSOS — GYPSADES

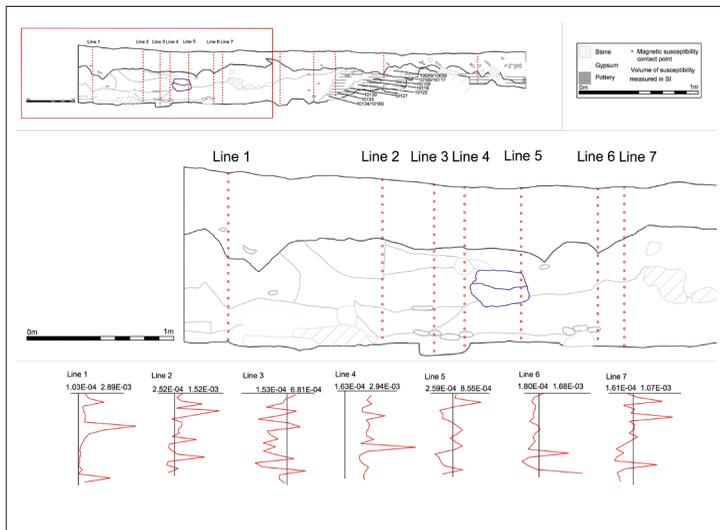
Ioanna Serpetsidaki (Ephorate of Antiquities of Herakleion), Eleni Hatzaki (Cincinnati), Gianna Ayala (Sheffield), and Amy Bogaard (Oxford) report on the first study season of this collaborative project whose overall aim is to reveal a Knossian neighbourhood by uncovering fine-grained data on consumption, the nature and role of agricultural production and broader issues surrounding the emergence, maintenance and decline of the Knossian urban elite.

The 2016 study season for the stratigraphy and the pottery (May–July 2016) investigated the complex history of Building 1 (see previous *Annual Reports*), confirming but also refining the sequence of occupation as observed during the 2015 and 2016 excavation seasons. Poorly preserved levels and associated architectural remains confirm that the earliest evidence of occupation on this site belongs to the poorly preserved walls of a MM II structure. Direct evidence for the use of Building 1 (or its predecessor) in MM IIIA is scant, other than the ceramic material re-deposited outside the building's east facade, perhaps representing site clearance from its interior. During LM IA the area north of Building 1 was cleared of any earlier debris down to MM III levels and a wall, perhaps the corner of a separate structure, founded. It was associated with a deposit of highly fragmented LM IA material including broken fine tableware dating to the Thera eruption horizon. This structure had a short lifecycle, as it did not outlive LM IB. It was during this period that the north facade of Building 1 was constructed (or re-constructed) and a systematic clearance of the building's interior took place. In LM IB Building 1 (or perhaps its predecessor) was cleared throughout its interior down to bedrock and subsequently backfilled with packing material containing a mixture of highly fragmented MM and LM I pottery, with LM IB sherds providing a *terminus post quem* for this episode. Evidence for the use of Building 1 in LM II comes from the lower flight of a staircase and, indirectly, from the backfilling of an adjacent room (Space 103). Finally, evidence for resumed construction work in LM III within the interior of Building 1 comes from packing material dating to LM IIIB early

and associated with the construction of two rubble cross walls. Overall LM IIIA pottery is negligible, perhaps suggesting that there was a hiatus in occupation of Building 1 from LM II to LM IIIB early (for which there is also no stratigraphical evidence).

The 2016 geoarchaeological study season (August–September 2016) focused on priority units identified during excavations and through relative ceramic dating by Hatzaki. Magnetic susceptibility, particle size and loss-on-ignition data were gathered to clarify variation among units in the burned area of Building 1 and in midden deposits. Together with portable XRF and thin-section analyses planned in due course, these techniques offer a means of identifying, for example, different forms of building material in the burned areas of Space 106, either upper-storey collapse and/or internal walls, as well as potential timber remains and possible areas of highly degraded organic remains (e.g. storage vessels or baskets), or cyclical repeated deposition in middens.

The 2016 study season for bioarchaeology (September 2016) focused on the archaeobotany, charcoal, plant microbotanical residues (ceramics and ground stone), lipid residues (ceramics) and fauna. As in the case of geoarchaeology, units were prioritised that are well defined stratigraphically and chronologically, based on feedback from the excavation seasons and Hatzaki's 2016 study. The archaeobotanical, charcoal and faunal analyses demonstrate the very different character and interpretive potential of external midden deposits, as opposed to the burned area of Building 1, for reconstructing resource and land use. The middens preserve rapid accumulations of discard including processing by-products and spent fuel. They yielded relatively high densities of charcoal and faunal remains, including large pieces of wood (e.g. olive 'prunings') and articulated animal bones, plus low-level discard of nutshell, olive stones and crop material. They, therefore, offer the potential to track patterns of consumption within different parts of the neighbourhood and through time. The burned area of Building 1, by contrast, yielded much lower densities of wood and bone, but high concentrations of pulse crops, with a very low background noise, the spatial distribution of which suggests separate storage

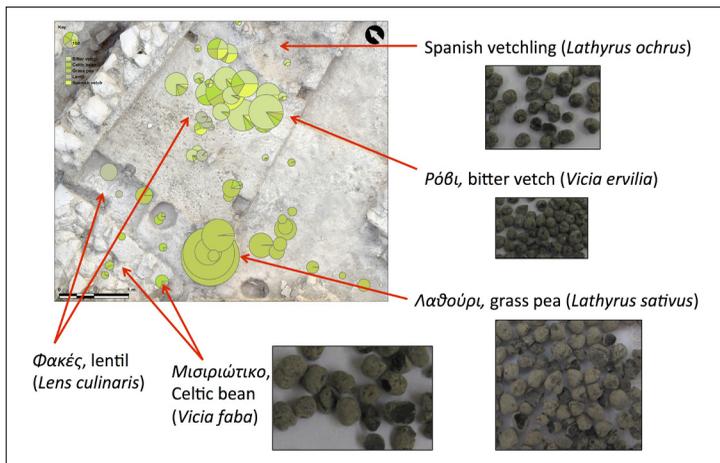


of five different species: lentil; bitter vetch; grass pea; Celtic bean; Spanish vetchling — probably a south Aegean domesticate. Work on plant (starch, phytolith) and lipid residues this season consisted of sampling for future laboratory analysis.

Left: Gypsades 2016: Trench 1 (East Facing Section) overlain with preliminary magnetic susceptibility results showing the lowest peaks correlating with the burnt deposits in Space 106.

Below left: compositional distribution map of botanical material in the western part of Space 106 showing the different pulse seed types represented.

Below: dry (a) and wet (b) sampling of potsherds, and (c) spot sampling of groundstones for microbotanical analyses.



Knossos Research Centre

As noted last year, Dr Caroline Thurston took up the post of Knossos Curator in January 2016. Her appointment was followed shortly by that of the new Curation Project assistant, Hannah Gwyther, and the part-time Curation Project assistant, Dr Chris Hale, in March, and a new handyman, Zacharias Pechynakis, in May. Following appointment to a position at the University of Oxford, Dr Thurston left her post in October and was succeeded, without a gap, by Dr Kostis Christakis, an experienced archaeologist of Crete already familiar to many at the Knossos Research Centre.

The annual cycle of courses and projects continued as in previous years, with some new initiatives and adaptations to existing programmes. The Curation Project continued to progress at an impressive rate, despite a change over in personnel, thanks to generous and ongoing financial support from the Institute for Aegean Prehistory. We are grateful to Flora Michelaki, former Curation Project assistant, for supporting Hannah at the beginning of her appointment. Both Hannah and Chris have made outstanding

contributions to ensure the project's continued success during 2015–16 and to assist many researchers in the Stratigraphic Museum with queries. This year the Curation Project has aimed to highlight and complete collections that are under high-intensity usage by researchers so that, even where the material is unpublished, contexts are searchable to facilitate study and cross-referencing. Collections processed this year included: metal objects from the Sanctuary of Demeter; ceramics from the West Court House; the Neolithic small finds; and ceramics from the Stratigraphic Museum Extension (SEX) excavations. The entire holdings of ceramics from Sinclair Hood's excavations of the Royal Road have now been completed, a collection invaluable for comparative purposes; its comprehensive indexing will now enable researchers to locate material more efficiently and expedite publication.

The Curation Project continued to provide training and development opportunities for postgraduate students in the form of eight-week internships, for which application numbers remain high.



From left to right: Hannah Gwyther, Zacharias Pechynakis, Chris Hale and Kostis Christakis.



Knossos interns David Stock (left), Madeline Bowers (above), and Lucy Harris and Uxue Rambla-Eguilaz (right), between Curation Project assistants Chris Hale and Hannah Gwyther.

David Stock (Sheffield) and Madeline Bowers (Sydney) joined us in October–December 2016. In addition, Lucy Harris and Uxue Rambla-Eguilaz (Oxford) undertook two four-week placements in summer 2016 through the University of Oxford Internship Programme funded by HEFCE. The additional numbers have had a significant positive impact on the progress of the Curation Project this year.

As noted in the IT report above, implementation of a pilot phase of *Sapphire*, which enables direct data entry and photo upload to EMu, and provides a writable interface so that users can create custom forms and configure existing fields, promises faster, more streamlined processing of information. Development is ongoing and *Sapphire*'s potential benefits for the Curation Project have yet to be fully realised.

The Athens library has provided significant financial and practical resources for a programme of audit and reorganisation of the Knossos Library. Extra bookcases have been fitted to ease pressures on storage and to create space for acquisitions where

it is most needed. The layout of the library has been modified to improve access to subject areas in greatest use and a new copier/scanner has replaced the existing photocopier and flatbed scanner. The appointment of Zacharias Pechynakis to the post of handyman has transformed the premises through an extensive programme of maintenance and repair, including significant repairs to the Curator's House and clearance and revival of the garden.

The Roman Knossos Geophysical Survey commenced its field season in May and a number of other UK-based projects, including KULP and Knossos-Gypsades, also used the Stratigraphic Museum and/or Taverna, where residency remained at a similarly healthy level to that in previous years. These projects included: Myrtos-Pyrgos, SEX and South-West houses, as well as doctoral students conducting research for theses at UCL and Oxford. The Stratigraphic Museum also hosted researchers from Canada, France and the USA. Usage by Greek colleagues also continued during 2015–16, highlighting the Museum's important role in providing much-needed space for study



An example of Virginia Russolo's creative output during her Knossos residency.

of archaeological material: the Anetakis plot excavations; Zakros; Dia; Porti-Miamou; Katsambas; Galatas; Alonaki; and Kophinas.

The Curator piloted a new Artist in Residence scheme in July: Virginia Russolo (Bachelor of Fine Art, Oxford) took up a four-week residency, utilising the collections of the Stratigraphic Museum and Herakleion Museum, and drawing on the palace and wider landscape of Knossos for inspiration. Her project was entitled *Traces of Ritual* and explored the friction between the intangible nature of human and spiritual interactions and the physical presence of ritual objects. Virginia produced a temporary installation in the garden of the Villa Ariadne and a number of ceramic artworks now on permanent display in the Knossos library. She also used her residency to connect with artists working as part of the Lakkos Project, a local initiative to revive a neglected but historically rich neighbourhood of Herakleion.

This year Knossos also benefitted from visits by a number of Athens-based staff, notably the Pendlebury-focused visit mentioned above in the Archive report. The Early Career Fellow also visited Archanes and the monument dedicated to the kidnap of General Kreipe, and retraced the route over Psiloritis taken by Patrick Leigh Fermor and others during their expedition.

The Fitch Laboratory

2015–16 was a year of intense activity in ceramic analysis for the Fitch Laboratory, as attested by a large number of in-house and collaborative projects. Beyond the laboratory's long-established tradition in ceramic petrology we have consolidated the role of the Wavelength Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence (WD-XRF) unit. Outstanding work by Dr Noémi Müller (Scientific Research Officer) with excellent support with sample preparation from Zoe Zgouleta (Administrator / Analytical Assistant) and, occasionally, Maria Amenta (PhD candidate, NCSR 'Demokritos'), has firmly established chemical analysis in our analytical repertoire, where it

plays an integral part in a wide range of ongoing Fitch Laboratory (and BSA) projects, as well as in collaborative projects with other institutions and researchers. Hundreds of samples of archaeological ceramics, geological materials and some contemporary industrial products have been analysed for research institutions across Europe and the eastern Mediterranean. Research at the Fitch combining the use of WD-XRF analysis during 2015–16 has generated over half a dozen papers either submitted for publication or recently published. Research has been carried out on a number of projects, new or existing, at sites or regions including Palaikstro on Crete,

Kythera, Mount Lykaion in Arcadia, Romanos and Kakovatos in the western Peloponnese, Pefkakia near Volos, sites in Boeotia, Eretria and Lefkandi in Euboea, Oropos in Attica, Naxos, sites in central Macedonia, but also in western coastal Anatolia and in the inland Konya plain. We briefly highlight only a selection below.

Ongoing analysis of pottery production and consumption at the Minoan town of Palaikastro, undertaken by the Fitch as a component of the *Palace and Landscape at Palaikastro (PALAP)* project, has focused on examining the transition from the Proto- to Neopalatial periods (MM IIA–MM IIIB, c. 1850–1675 BC). A summary of this work will be presented at the Archaeological Institute of American meetings in Toronto in January 2017, in a paper co-authored by John Gait, Noémi Müller, Evangelia Kiriati, and Carl Knappett.

The wide ranging social, economic and political changes throughout Crete following the destruction of the palaces in MM IIB, after which Knossos emerged as the pre-eminent centre, appear also to have affected Palaikastro, where perhaps the earliest phase of true urban occupation at the site occurs, with laid out streets, drains, and ashlar masonry. Against this background, therefore, the present study sought to investigate the impact these changes may have had on ceramic production.

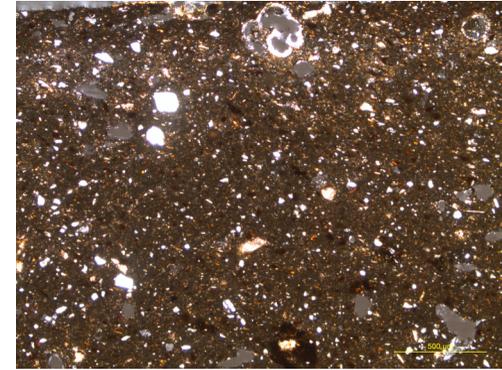
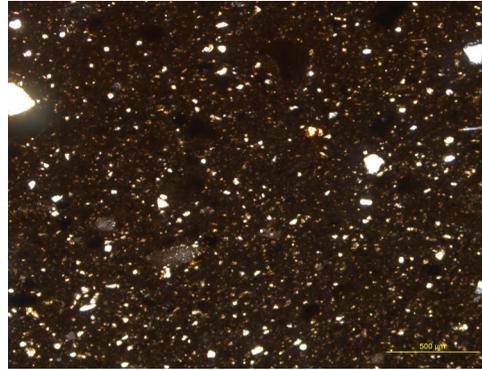
156 samples of archaeological pottery were examined by petrographic analysis and WD-XRF, together with controlled chip re-firings. In addition the project undertook an extensive programme of geological prospection and sampling to gain a better understanding of the range of potential raw material available in the site's vicinity. The results reveal a subtle level of patterning, which belies the ostensible conservatism seen at first sight in wares produced and used at the site. Among both the coarse and fine-textured wares elements of both continuity and change can be seen over time. While a small range of distractive phyllite-tempered medium-coarse orange fabrics were used in all periods, the range of vessel types for which they were used appears to have decreased over time becoming, by MM III, specialised for large or medium-sized vessels, such as pithoi, amphorae, bridge-spouted jars and cooking bowls and trays. Strikingly, the fabric used for cooking pots



Map of Europe and the Mediterranean showing sites where the Fitch has undertaken WD-XRF analysis (2011–2016). Red dots denote in-house and green external projects.

(often a separate specialised fabric), was also used for other types of medium and large vessels.

However, among drinking vessels, such as cup and bowls, more overt changes are seen, with the fine calcareous, buff-coloured, fabric of MM II replaced by a semi-fine, gritty-textured pink fabric. While the latter was again restricted to small drinking vessels, such as conical cups and ledge-rim bowls, again suggesting a functionally specialised fabric, it exhibits a greater degree of compositional variation than earlier fabrics. This feature appears to indicate that less care was taken in the selection and preparation of raw materials, which in turn mirrors the coarse and less well-finished appearance of



Above: Romanos: Compositional micro-variation as attested in the fabrics of local table wares. Microphotographs XP, field of view 4.8 mm.

Left: Romanos: yellow-blue-slipped and mottled sauceboat (courtesy of J. Rambach).

drinking vessels in MM III. Taken together, these features give the impression that such vessels were being produced more quickly, and in a more pragmatic fashion, hinting at changes in both production methods and consumption habits.

However, while differences are readily recognised between the assemblages from MM IIB and MM IIIA, they never appear to represent the intrusion of entirely new fabric recipes or potting traditions. Rather, the changes in fabrics all appear to have their antecedents in preceding periods, with subsequently dominant fabrics found in earlier periods, albeit in small proportions. Instead, more significant changes can perhaps be seen in an increased functional specialisation in fabric choice, in turn perhaps reflecting a more specialised organisation of production. Consequently, against the backdrop of the wider socio-economic and political changes alluded to above between the Proto- and Neopalatial periods, pottery production at Palaikastro also seems to have experienced significant changes, but in a manner that appears to have developed out of a pre-existing technological tradition.

The Fitch has recently initiated research into the ceramic landscapes of the central and western Peloponnese, a region that had remained largely ‘unknown’ in terms of ceramic provenance/technology studies. Scientific analysis of the prehistoric pottery from the altar of the Mount Lykaion sanctuary marked an important first step into this *terra incognita*, putting emphasis on the uplands, followed by two new projects investigating the coastal zone, both collaborations between the Fitch (Evangelia Kiriatzis and Dr Georgia Kordatzaki, Research Associate) and the OREA Institute of the Austrian Academy of Sciences.

The Romanos Pylia Project: the EH II site of Romanos (excavated by J. Rambach) is unique in its size and complex site plan. Among other features, Rambach excavated a well filled with remains of feasting activities, including 400 whole or almost complete pots, mainly monochrome slipped or decorated table ware and more rarely coarse pottery used for storage or food preparation. This very narrowly dated assemblage provided an excellent first glimpse into the potting traditions of 3rd millennium BC Pylia. 100 samples were selected

originally for petrographic analysis, which revealed a significant degree of standardisation in recipes (mixing and tempering), but not a standardised execution of such recipes resulting in high compositional micro-variation. This may reflect pottery produced by separate production units, all operating in the context of the same local tradition. Furthermore, from the consumers' point of view, the above evidence could indicate that during (communal?) feasting activities at Romanos, pots of varied origin were in use potentially associated with different consumer preferences. Although Romanos shares stylistic similarities with other regional potting traditions (as the Dark-on-Light and Light-on-Dark wares indicate) the majority of the pottery was locally produced.

These results were presented at *Pottery Technologies and Sociocultural Connections between the Aegean and Anatolia during the 3rd Millennium BC.*, a workshop held in Vienna (now in press),

and also at the 41st International Symposium on Archaeometry-ISA 2016, Kalamata.

Interdisciplinary study of the pottery from old and recent excavations at Kakovatos, Samikon, Epitalion and Agios Dimitrios has been undertaken by the Fitch Laboratory in the context of a 5-year Austrian Science Fund project on *Kakovatos and Triphylia in Mycenaean Times*, under the direction of Birgitta Eder (Vienna). The first phase included study and sampling of the Kakovatos assemblage including pottery from a LH IIB building on the Acropolis and from the adjacent LH I–IIA tholos tombs. 172 pottery samples were selected from both sites for petrographic analysis, in association with selectively applied NAA analysis by Hans Mommsen (Bonn).

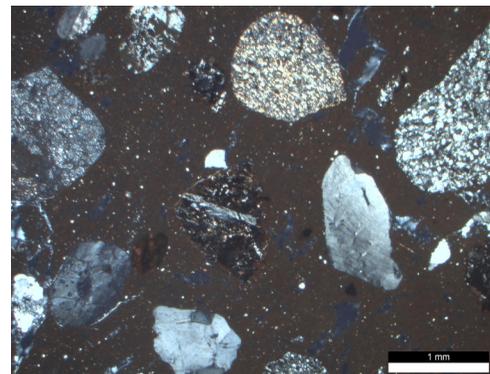
Important new evidence came to light not only on local production, but also on Kakovatos' connections with numerous neighbouring and more distant regions, more clearly in the case of the tholos tombs.



© Photo Ingrid Geske, Berlin



© Photo Ingrid Geske, Berlin



Kakovatos: petrographic analysis indicated a Cretan and mainland origin respectively for the oval-mouthed amphora (far left) and the palatial-style jar (left) from the tholos tombs, currently stored in the National Museum in Athens (courtesy of the Kakovatos project/ OREA, by I. Geske). A single palatial-style amphora sample was associated with a typical central Cretan sand-tempered fabric (above). Microphotograph XP, field of view 4.8 mm.

These, being rich in precious and exotic materials, also contained imported pottery, mainly transport containers, from different centres in central Crete, Kythera, the southeast Aegean and other neighboring regions in the western and eastern Peloponnese. More specifically, the oval-mouthed amphorae were imported mainly from centres in Crete (both south- and north-central) and the southeast Aegean. On the other hand, the majority of the palatial-style amphorae possibly originated in neighbouring centres of the west and eastern Peloponnese, less often from Kythera and only occasionally from Crete. Local products and imports, the latter arriving either directly or via other hubs, seem to co-exist on the Acropolis to fulfil similar functions, such as cooking, storage, drinking and transport. So far, analysis documents Kakovatos' participation in and access, directly or indirectly, to regional and long-distance exchange networks during the early Mycenaean period reflecting an emerging complex web of contacts and affiliations. Although still in progress, this research has begun to shed new light not only on the role of certain regions, such as Kythera or even the southeast Aegean in these networks, but also on the distribution/reach of certain products. It seems that a high-ranking group in Kakovatos had access to a broad exchange network involving different continental and maritime routes that require further exploration. The next phase of the project will incorporate comparable evidence from three additional sites (Kleidi-Samikon, Epitalion and Aghios Dimitrios) in Triphylia to investigate the regional pottery network and supply pattern. Again, extensive geological prospection and sampling will take place to investigate the available raw materials suitable for pottery production.

The first results were presented in October 2016 at a conference in Athens organised by *OREA* and the Austrian Archaeological Institute.

A new project comprising a collaboration between Dr Xenia Charalambidou (Research associate/IKY post-doc) and the Fitch (Noémi Müller / Evangelia Kiriati) investigates *Pottery Production and Consumption on the Island of Naxos during the Early Iron Age*, using an integrated approach combining macroscopic, petrographic and chemical (WD-XRF) analyses. The first phase focused on

fine- and coarse-ware pottery from the inland tumulus cemetery at Tsikalario and from the Plithos burial ground in the northern part of modern coastal Naxos town, which date to the MG–LG periods and were macroscopically assigned to Naxian production. The results revealed that in a period of assumed uniformity due to strong Attic influence, several ceramic traditions of fine and coarse wares co-existed on Naxos. The fabric of fine wares clearly differs, both petrographically and chemically, from the main fabric of coarse wares. Divergent traditions are also evident in manufacturing techniques: the majority of fine wares are wheelmade and the majority of coarse wares handmade. Two amphorae from Tsikalario are among the first examples of Naxian pots that demonstrate evidence of use of rotary kinetic energy, indicative of transformations within the Naxian potting system at the time and the introduction of new practices and tools. More samples from coastal and inland Naxos will be analysed in the future to explore relations between stylistic assignments and fabric groups and the connections between the coastal and the inland part of the island in the early Iron Age.

During 2015–16, research on the pottery from BSA projects on *Kythera* continued at two parallel levels: re-examination of the pottery from Kastri deposit ψ , dated to Middle Byzantine period and a pilot technological study on the introduction of the potter's wheel to Kythera during the Bronze Age, based again on the study of pottery recovered from the Kastri excavations (see below, Iro Camici). Evangelia Kiriati, in collaboration with Myrto Georgakopoulou (UCL-Qatar) and Joanita Vroom (Leiden), re-examined retained pottery of the Middle Byzantine period at Kastri and analysed selected samples to explore issues of provenance and technology. Thin sections were prepared and examined under the polarising microscope, while additional elemental (WD-XRF) analysis was performed to address provenance questions. In addition, the technology of glazes was investigated through the use of a scanning electron microscope coupled with a microanalyser. Analytical work was undertaken at the Fitch and at the laboratories of UCL-Qatar, where Kiriati was hosted for six weeks in spring 2016 to collaborate with Georgakopoulou. All this was generously



Kolikrepi, Spata: human bones before (above left) and after (above right) sorting.

Niki Papakonstantinou (AUn) working on the Kolikrepi bone assemblage in the Fitch Laboratory (left).

funded by the latter institution and many thanks are owed to its then director Professor Thilo Rehren for his support. The preliminary results of this analytical project indicate that only a limited number of pots, often handmade ones, were produced locally on Kythera probably by non-specialised potters. All glazed table ware, including Green and Brown Painted, Fine Sgraffito and White-Slipped wares, can be associated with a single production centre in Chalkida, recently identified by Yona Waksman, Joanita Vroom and their collaborators. Despite the association of all these different types with a single production centre, variation exists in the materials and techniques of glazes, shedding new light on aspects of pottery production including scale. The same centre was the source of a large proportion of the transport amphorae at Kastri. The links of the rest of the pottery with other production areas and traditions is currently under further investigation.

The Mycenaean Cemetery at Kolikrepi-Spata: large scale rescue excavation of a Mycenaean cemetery undertaken in 2009–2013 at Spata by the Ephorate of Antiquities of East Attica, under the direction of Maria Stathi, revealed the largest unlooted Mycenaean

mortuary assemblage known from Attica, with the exception of Perati, dating to LH I/II–LH IIIC. The cemetery consists of 65 tombs of various architectural types with significant quantities of finds, including a remarkable variety of pottery, personal jewellery, sealstones, bronze tools, weapons and clay figurines. The excavator recently invited the Fitch Laboratory and the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki to collaborate with the Ephorate in a 5-year project to publish this important find. The project is funded by INSTAP. Macroscopic typological study of the pottery and other materials is in progress and will be followed by sampling and laboratory analysis to address questions of technology and provenance for various categories of artefacts. Currently the Fitch hosts study of the human skeletal material from the tombs, undertaken by Niki Papakonstantinou (PhD student, AUn), under the supervision of Dr Sevasti Triantaphyllou (AUn) and John Bennet (BSA/Sheffield).

Detailed and thorough study of the Kolikrepi skeletal remains, represented primarily by fragmented, scattered, disarticulated and commingled human bones, sheds new light on issues related to the treatment of the deceased and human interference in after-

burial activities by employing an analytical taphonomic approach. It also helps identify the biological parameters of the population, such as the demographic profiles (i.e., minimum number of individuals buried, sex, and age groups), health, dietary status and physiological stress factors. Unlike previous human osteological studies, in which fragmented specimens are usually recorded by the presence of large segments, a new zonation recording method has been developed and implemented, in order to create a more comprehensive, standardised recording system for the Kolikrepi cemetery assemblage. Osteological analysis follows a multi-stage process, including thorough refitting and conjoining of bone fragments and systematic recording of all diagnostic specimens in a database, where all information related to archaeological context, zones present, completeness of skeletal elements, fragmentation, siding, age, sex, taphonomy (burning, erosion, weathering, encrusting, animal gnawing, insect activity), metric and non-metric traits, as well as pathological conditions, are recorded.

So far analysis has revealed the inclusion of all age categories and both sex groups in the tombs, suggesting equal rights of accessibility after death by all population groups. Although preliminary, results from study of the skeletal material are consistent with the secondary character of the human remains deposited in the chambers. Originally deposited and displayed as individual bodies on the floor of the chambers, they were later, during clearing activities and secondary rites, manipulated and re-deposited in niches or within pits dug in the floor, or gathered in piles swept aside by the side of the tomb floor. The Kolikrepi tombs provide no evidence of attempts to retain individual skeletons or ‘individualised bones’. Rather the body was dissolved into separate elements and the bones thrown into heaps with no concern to retain the individual skeleton, or to assemble them carefully.

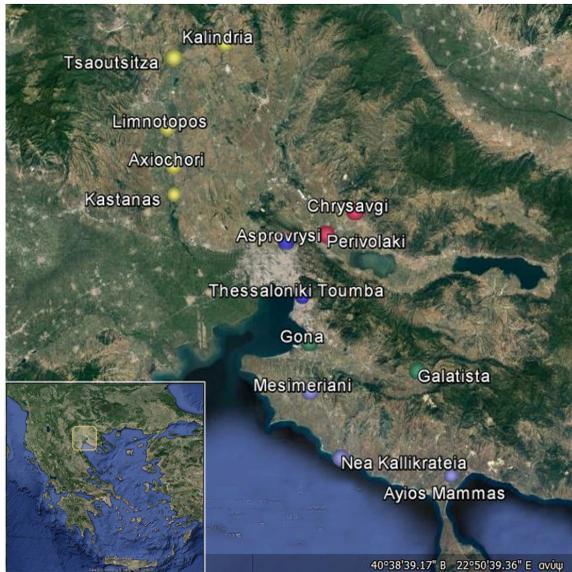
This session saw two bursary holders work in the Fitch. **Evangelia Vliora** (PhD student, ATh) carried out research on *Regional production and circulation patterns of Late Bronze Age handmade pottery in the wider area of Thessaloniki, Macedonia, Northern Greece*. In the period November 2015–February 2016,



Evangelia Vliora in the Fitch Laboratory.

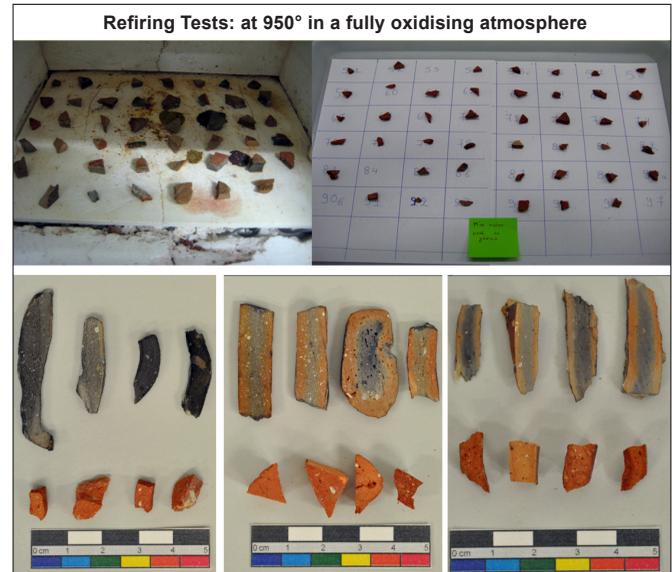
she completed the first explorative examination of 440 thin sections from most of the 16 sites located broadly in five geographical local clusters as illustrated in the map: the Axios valley; the Langadas Basin; the Thessaloniki plain; the Anthemous or Vasilika valley; and the peninsula of Chalkidiki.

Her primary objective was to explore fabric variation within and across sites with emphasis on the monochrome burnished pottery, through thin section petrographic analysis and refiring tests. More emphasis was given to the two main sites of Thessaloniki Toumba and Kastanas. In Thessaloniki Toumba most samples from Buildings B and E were classified in one major fabric group containing fragments and minerals of the same rock type of metamorphic origin compatible with the local geology and similar to a fabric identified by Evangelia Kiriatzis in the ceramic assemblage from neighbouring Building A. The limited technological variability observed could be



Left: Central Macedonia, showing LBA sites from which samples were taken.

Right: examples of refiring tests on Central Macedonian LBA pottery.

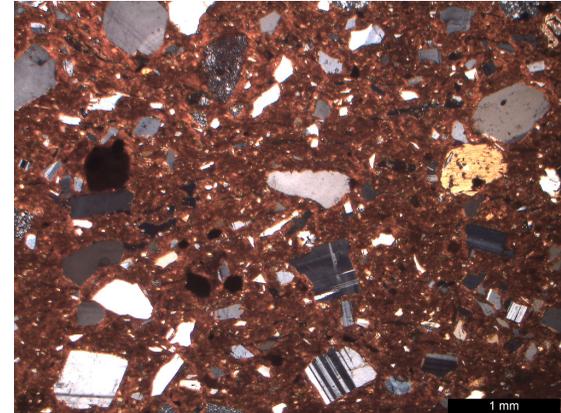
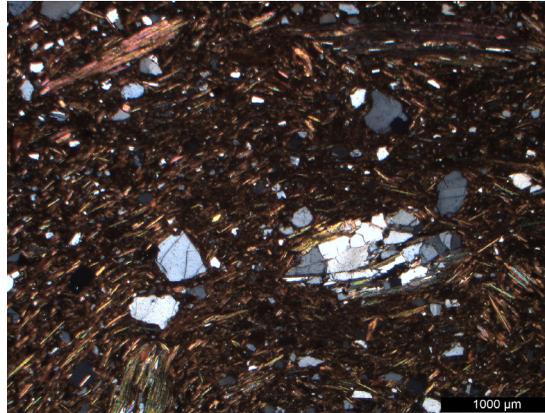


attributed to the use of raw materials from the same area but with different clay processing techniques by a number of potters or small workshops. A similar picture pertains in the case of the monochrome burnished ware from a number of sites studied, including Kastanas.

A second objective was the comparative examination of matt-painted ware, a distinct decorated category with similar technological and typological features among the assemblages studied. This ware was attested in the majority of the sites mentioned with the exception of Chrysvagi Toumba in the Langadas basin. The manufacturing technology and fabrics of matt-painted pots indicate close links with the handmade monochrome pot tradition, but, in the case of the matt-painted ware, the consistent presence of shell fragments in a fabric otherwise similar to that of many monochrome pots, indicates an interesting recipe variation. The shell tempered fabric has been attested so far at a number of sites across the region but it

seems to be predominant in sites east of the Thermaic gulf including Thessaloniki Toumba.

The aim of **Silvia Amicone's** (PhD student, UCL) project was to investigate kitchen ware production and consumption in Priene (Turkey), a Greek city state of major importance for the understanding of socio-economic developments within Asia Minor. The rich material culture, spanning late Classical to early Imperial times (c. 350 BC–50 AD), available from this site acquired through long-term excavations there by a German team, offers a unique opportunity to trace developments in production and consumption of kitchen wares over 400 years. Although many classical pottery specialists still focus on so-called fine wares, it is now widely accepted that kitchen ware formed a significant part of the ceramics that were traded within the ancient Mediterranean. This ceramic class, therefore, holds potential for the analysis of economic relationships and, more importantly,



Left: Priene, necked-chytra typical of Late Classical and Early Hellenistic period, defined as import to the site. Above: Priene, probable local product of the Late Hellenistic period with metamorphic inclusions, Pri 163, photomicrograph XP fov 5.6 mm (left); and imported cooking pot of the Late Classical period with volcanic inclusions, Pri 650, photomicrograph XP fov 5.6 mm (right).

for our understanding of cultural interdependencies in a crucial phase of development in the region. A pilot project on 30 samples of cooking pots was undertaken in 2014, and subsequently published by the applicant and the Priene team, revealed the potential of a technological approach to the study of the local cooking ware. Silvia studied in detail 94 thin sections of cooking ware from Priene and compared them with contemporary material from Asia Minor and other regions (e.g. Rhodes, Samos, Kos, Chios and Knidos) in the eastern Mediterranean available in the Fitch's reference collection. The petrographic analysis was integrated with the WD-XRF analysis conducted by Gerwulf Schneider (Berlin) of 46 Hellenistic and 5 Classical samples, as well as new measurements (52 samples) conducted with the Fitch's WD-XRF instrument. The petrographic analysis revealed the existence of several petrographic groups: about 50% of the samples are characterised by the occurrence of minerals and rock fragments deriving from the weathering of

metamorphic rocks of a different nature, while the remaining 50% are distinguished by minerals and rock fragments that derived from the weathering of different types of volcanic rocks. Statistical analysis run on the chemical dataset confirmed and improved the observations made via thin-section analysis. Overall, the results point towards a very interesting scenario, whereby various regional and supra-regional cooking pot production centres supplied Priene in different periods. Significantly, the late Hellenistic and Roman periods seem to be characterised by a progressive standardisation of products, with pottery production centres like Phocaea coming to dominate the market in Asia Minor and beyond. The results of this research will lead to a multi-authored peer-reviewed publication on kitchenwares from Priene in an international journal.

Training of students and early career researchers comprises a significant component of the Fitch's activities. In addition to the annual course in ceramic petrology (see below), Fitch staff (John Gait



Giannis Hatzikonstantinou and Viki Makridou working on the re-organisation of the Fitch's collections.

and Noémi Müller) contributed this year to the postgraduate course in Prehistoric, Greek and Roman pottery at Knossos and the BSA Summer School for Undergraduates. Furthermore, the Laboratory hosts every year a number of PhD, MA and undergraduate students providing structured (tutorials) and hands-on training. Two undergraduate students from the department of History and Archaeology of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (Giannis Hatzikonstantinou and Viki Makridou) spent two months in summer 2016 as interns at the Fitch, providing valuable help in the re-organisation and digitisation of parts of the laboratory's sample collection.

Iro B. Camici (MA student, Pisa) joined the Fitch Laboratory for six months to complete her MA thesis under the supervision of Evangelia Kiriatzi, funded through an ERASMUS+ scholarship. Her dissertation, *The Adoption of the Potter's Wheel in Bronze Age Kythera: A Technological Innovation and Its Cultural Implications*,



Above: Iro Camici testing clays in the Fitch Laboratory.

Right: Wheel-fashioned 'Minoan' conical cup from Kastri, Kythera.





Screenshots from Pantelis Volonakis' videos for a training programme in mineral identification.

investigated the conditions surrounding and the process of adoption of the potter's wheel on Kythera in relation to Crete, where such phenomena have been better studied, following methodology established by Valentine Roux. The material studied was selected from the pottery recovered during the BSA excavations at Kastri in 1963 to 1965 by Nicholas Coldstream and George Huxley. A total of 750 vessels (782 sherds) from five sequentially-dated deposits were studied to investigate changes in forming techniques from the late Prepalatial to the end of the Neopalatial period. The results were then compared to those obtained by archaeologists working on Crete to understand better the connections between the two islands, the process of Minoanisation in Kythera and the role of Kythera in the transfer of Minoan traditions to the mainland. Iro concluded that the

wheel-coiling technique was first introduced to the island during the First Palace (Proto-Palatial) period to produce small, fine vessels. Its use grew over time and extended to the production of larger and coarser wares. Furthermore, the introduction of the use of the wheel to the production of the various types of vessels seems to follow the Cretan pattern, with a slight chronological delay.

Pantelis Volonakis (PhD student, University of the Aegean) was hosted at the Fitch to research the development of a digital science-based laboratory for training early-career researchers and students. During his stay, he became familiar with the use of polarising microscope for the examination of thin sections of rocks and the process of identification of rocks and minerals. He recorded on video a series of demonstrations of rock and mineral identifications which he will process and compile in his multi-media simulation of a science-based archaeological laboratory.

A number of laboratory tours were also undertaken again throughout the year for students of British, Greek and American institutions.



Visit to the Fitch Laboratory by students from the BSA Undergraduate Summer Course.

Courses and Teaching

This year the BSA held the largest number of courses in its history.

SUMMER COURSE FOR UNDERGRADUATES

The BSA Undergraduate Course continues to be popular amongst students wanting to learn more about the history, archaeology and landscape of Greece with the number of applicants increasing every year. In 2016, 30 students were chosen from 15 universities across the UK pursuing a range of degrees in Hellenic subjects. The three-week course began in Athens with lectures on Greek religion and sanctuaries, the types of sources employed in interpretations of the past and archaeological science sessions in the Fitch Laboratory. After site and museum visits in Athens, Attica and Delphi, we travelled around the Peloponnese for nine days. There the students performed Aristophanes in the theatre in Epidauros, visited the new Corinth Museum, explored the great Mycenaean palaces of Mycenae and Tiryns, hiked the Lousios gorge to visit Gortys, learned the principles of Byzantine art in Mystras and re-enacted the Heraia and the Olympic games at the Panhellenic Sanctuary in Olympia. The victors in the games were crowned with olive wreaths.

The course was taught by Dr Chryssanthi Papadopoulou (BSA), Dr Estelle Strazdins (Oxford), and Dr Jean-Sébastien Gros (BSA), with guest talks by Tasos Tanoulas (the restoration of the Propylaia), Vasso Manidaki (the restoration of the Parthenon), Molly Richardson (Epigraphic Museum), Nikolas Papadimitriou (Museum of Cycladic Art), Sokrates Koursoumis (Corinth Museum) and Konstantinos Papadopoulos (the restoration of the temple of Apollo Epikourios). The course manager, Nick Brown, looked after the health and well-being of the group, and taught in the Delphi and Olympia museums.

Our students acquired experiential knowledge of the most important sites in central and southern mainland Greece, familiarised themselves with the BSA library, conversed with academics outside a formal university departmental setting and exchanged ideas and teaching experiences with peers from numerous UK universities.



BSA Summer Course 2016: a class in the Heraion in Olympia.

We are most grateful for the continuing support of several institutions and societies which provide much needed financial assistance to keep the course fees low as well as offering 14 bursaries to help those students who would otherwise not have been able to accept their places: the Craven Committee Oxford, the Classics Faculty at Cambridge, the Gilbert Murray Trust, the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies and the Classical Association. In 2016 we received the most generous financial assistance from these institutions and societies the BSA has ever had.

POSTGRADUATE COURSE IN PREHISTORIC, GREEK AND ROMAN POTTERY

The course ran successfully for the fourth year in late March to early April 2016, attracting nine students from six European countries. Financial support was generously provided by the Classical Association and offset the course fees for three students from UK HEIs. The course was taught by the Knossos Curator, Colin Macdonald (BSA) and Conor Trainor (Warwick). Course participants benefited from a comprehensive programme of hands-on sessions using chronologically specific assemblages of pottery drawn from the collections of the Stratigraphic Museum, and workshops focussing on key skills such as drawing, statistics and macroscopic fabric analysis. Additional guest lectures, guided tours of the Knossos environs, field trips and sessions with a local potter were also included. Students had the opportunity to engage with every step of the *chaîne opératoire*, from collecting raw clay at Thrapsano to paste preparation, forming vessels and firing in open and closed kilns. This year Drs Noémi Müller (Fitch Scientific

Research Officer) and John Gait (Fitch Williams Fellow in Ceramic Petrology) delivered two sessions: ‘Introduction to Scientific Analyses’ and ‘Macroscopic Fabric Analysis’.

On completion of the course, participants were given a ‘debriefing’ document, pointing them to further BSA postgraduate courses and to resources that will assist them in incorporating their newly acquired skills into their studies and developing their research, for example by providing information on permit application procedures. The results from the 2016 feedback survey were extremely positive and indicate that the pottery course continues to fulfil its key aims and objectives, most notably in fulfilling the training needs of postgraduate students and in delivering a course of appropriate scope and pitch.

POSTGRADUATE COURSE IN GREEK EPIGRAPHY

The fifth Greek Epigraphy course, now offered annually, was led by Professor Graham Oliver (Brown) and Robert Pitt (College Year in Athens), with additional teaching by Dr Angelos Matthaiou (Greek Epigraphical Society). Fourteen students were accepted from a pool



Above: Postgraduate Course in Prehistoric, Greek and Roman Pottery 2016: a class in the Stratigraphic Museum, Knossos.

Right: Postgraduate Epigraphy Course 2016: hunting for boundary markers on Alepovouni, Attica.



of 37 applications. The itinerary followed the pattern of recent years, with a series of introductions to the field and practical sessions on how to read and record inscriptions, lectures on thematic issues, and a number of site visits around Athens as well as a day trip to Delphi. The second week of the course was based at the Epigraphic Museum, where each student was assigned an inscription from which they produced a full edition, translation, and commentary, to be delivered as presentations to the group on the final day. The epigraphical exploration of the southern slopes of the Acropolis was intensified in light of the large numbers of inscriptions on view, and the exploration of Alepovouni in search of rupestal *horoi* was carried forward to this year's programme.

POSTGRADUATE COURSE IN ANCIENT GREEK NUMISMATICS

The third course in ancient Greek numismatics was held at the BSA between in May 2016. The course provides a survey of the techniques of numismatic investigation (the 'toolkit' of numismatics) and a selective overview of the development of Greek coinage from its beginnings in Asia Minor in the later 7th century BC down to the Hellenistic period. Seven students attended, from universities in the UK, USA and Switzerland. As in previous years the course was led by Professor Keith Rutter (Edinburgh) and Dr Simon Glenn (Oxford). Several Greek scholars also contributed lectures on their areas of expertise.

The richness of Athens as a centre for numismatic study is remarkable and quite possibly unique. It provides not only library resources, including those of the BSA itself, but opportunities for handling coins in collections such as the Alpha Bank and the Numismatic Museum. We are extremely grateful to have enjoyed generous support from the A.G. Leventis Foundation.

INTENSIVE COURSE FOR SCHOOLTEACHERS

Nine teachers attended the 2016 BSA Schoolteachers' courses, from a range of state and independent schools, all very enthusiastic to learn more about the archaeology and history of the Persian Wars and



Above: Postgraduate Numismatics Course 2016: students in the theatre at ancient Thorikos. Below: Intensive Course for Schoolteachers 2016: on the steps of the BSA Hostel.





*Introduction to Ceramic Petrology Course
2016: scenes from the course, from the
laboratory to the field to firing.*

Athenian Democracy to inform their own teaching. The participants came from England, Scotland and the Republic of Ireland. The programme was intense, with a number of 12-hour days together, but appropriate considering the course's relatively short duration. Two of our course participants had attended the BSA Undergraduate course in the 1970s and 80s.

The course was primarily taught by Dr Chryssanthi Papadopoulou (BSA). Dr Karim Arafat and Dr Estelle Strazdins taught in the Acropolis, National and Delphi museums. The course was generously supported by the Classical Association, whose financial assistance allowed us to meet all requests for bursaries (six in total).

INTRODUCTION TO CERAMIC PETROLOGY

The Fitch Laboratory Ceramic Petrology Course continued to demonstrate its attractiveness in June 2016: from a large number of applications received, twelve doctoral and postdoctoral researchers, as well as academics, were chosen from institutions across Europe, North America, the Middle East, southeast Asia and Oceania; participants' research interests ranged from contemporary potters in the Philippines to the ceramic landscapes of the Bukhara oasis in Uzbekistan and to the introduction of the potter's wheel to the Bronze Age Aegean. The varied academic and cultural backgrounds of the participants created once again a vibrant and stimulating

environment both for those teaching and those learning. In 60 contact hours spread over two weeks, with daily lectures and practical classes in the Fitch Laboratory, participants were introduced to optical polarising light microscopy, the identification of the main rock-forming minerals, the use and interpretation of geological maps, and the analysis of ceramic thin sections to reconstruct provenance and technology. Emphasis was again placed this year on experimental potting, from clay paste preparation to firing, aiming to provide the participants with some experience in the practicalities involved in the choices made by actual potters, which are reflected

in the fabrics they are then called to analyse and interpret. A field class on Aegina provided hands-on training in prospection for, and sampling of, raw materials, as well as observation of contemporary potting practices in a traditional pottery workshop. At the end of the course, participants had the opportunity to test their newly acquired knowledge in an individual ceramic petrology project using a small set of individually assigned archaeological and geological samples. The highlights of the course were the presentations of the project results by the participants and the firing of their pots during a farewell barbeque in the garden of the BSA on the final evening.

Students and Research Fellows

Dr Alexandra Villing (British Museum) spent mid-January to mid-April 2016 at the BSA as **Visiting Fellow**, working on *Mortaria and 'Mediterraneanisation'? New research on the production, distribution, and consumption of kitchen pottery in the Archaic and Classical Greek Mediterranean*. The majority of her time was devoted to this major study on the production, trade and consumption of kitchen pottery in Archaic and Classical Greece, combining archaeological as well as scientific data. Tracing the distribution, consumption and imitation of functional household pottery from the key centres of Cyprus, Miletos, Corinth and Aegina, the study analyses the spread of new culinary practices and related pottery technologies in the Mediterranean world of the eighth to fourth centuries BC and their role in the economic and social developments of the period. The resulting major article is now ready for submission. In addition to this major undertaking, Alexandra worked on a project on scientific provenancing of East Greek painted pottery and on aspects of her major research for the British Museum on Greek-Egyptian relations at Naukratis, as well as renewing and developing collaborations with Greek colleagues. The productive time at the

School enabled her to write or revise six articles and chapters. Alexandra's own words, drawn from her report, give an important perspective on the value of the opportunities offered to students and academics by the BSA:

The Fellowship ... proved highly productive for my research, enabling me to complete some large pieces of research and writing, and extremely fruitful in terms of new ideas and perspectives arising from engaging with the rich academic life within the British School and in Athens in general. There is no other institution I know, certainly in Greece, that offers the same supportive and inspirational framework or fosters research and wide-ranging dialogue as much as the British School consistently does.

Next year's **Visiting Fellow** will be Dr Ralph Wilde (UCL), who will work on a project *International law as a cause of and response to crisis: the case of the 'refugee crisis' and the extraterritorial obligation of non-refoulement, with special reference to the Greek situation*, one strand of a five-year project funded by the European



Alexandra Villing, Visiting Fellow 2015–16 (left); Ralph Wilde, Visiting Fellow 2016–17 (above left); Roderick Bailey, Early Career Fellow 2015–16 (above right); James Kierstead, one of two Early Career Fellows for 2016–17 (right).

Research Council, for which he is PI: *Human Rights Beyond Borders: the extraterritorial application of international human rights law — comparative legal, historical and theoretical approaches*.

Dr Roderick Bailey (Oxford), a historian who specialises in the study of the Second World War in the Mediterranean, was **Early Career Fellow** at the School from mid-March to mid-June 2016, focusing on two projects. The first was research in connection with his current work at Oxford on the medical aspects of the wartime work of Britain's Special Operations Executive (SOE), an organisation set up early in the Second World War to encourage resistance inside Axis-occupied territory. Roderick spent time in Athens, Epirus and Crete (see above) deepening his understanding of the physical and psychological pressures at work on SOE personnel in Greece and the nature of medical assistance delivered by SOE to local communities. His second project, to which he devoted most of his time, saw him commence pioneering research

in the BSA Archive and Library into the work in Greece in 1944–46 of the Allied Monuments and Fine Arts and Archives mission, an organisation set up to preserve and protect European cultural heritage threatened and affected by the war. This work also took Roderick to Rhodes, Boeotia and the Peloponnese.

Next year the BSA will host two **Early Career Fellows**: Dr James Kierstead (Victoria University of Wellington, NZ) will work on *The role of associations in the slow death of Athenian democracy and ancient Athenian theories of civil society*, while Dr Joseph Skinner (Newcastle) will carry out background research for two projects of which he is currently a member: the Apalirou Environs Project, Naxos and the Olynthos Project, combining archival research with visits to the regions in question.

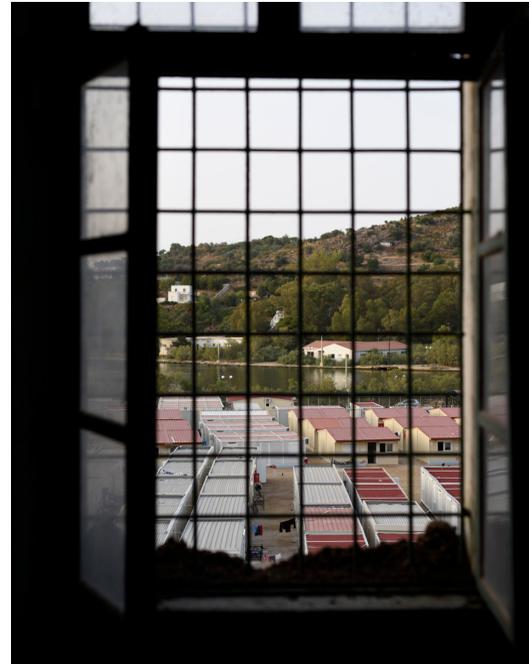
Dr Eirini Avramopoulou, **A.G. Leventis Fellow in Hellenic Studies**, recently completed her first year (of three) carrying out research at the School on the topic *Changing spaces of refuge*:

histories and geographies of displacement amidst politics of crisis in Greece. During that first year, she has made several contacts with people working on the refugee crisis in Athens and has conducted preliminary fieldwork (organising focus groups with women and young girls, conducting key interviews with NGO representatives, state representatives and volunteers, and keeping extensive fieldwork notes) in the ‘hot spots’ of Malakasa, Oinofyta and Ritsona. She also made contacts among those working in the ‘hot spots’ of Leros and Chios islands to facilitate her fieldwork conducted in July and August 2016. In January and February 2016, she focused on transcribing and analysing material from her interviews on the economic crisis in Athens and Volos with a view to completing two academic articles for submission in autumn 2016.

In addition to her fieldwork, Eirini has participated in a workshop at the University of Plovdiv, Bulgaria, and delivered lectures or seminars in the Sociology Department, University of Athens, to the Fine Arts School, Athens, at Panteion University, Athens, in Copenhagen, and to a number of groups working with refugees. She has also published a co-edited volume *Desire, Affect and Representation in Pornography* and contributed a chapter to *Politiques de Coalition. Penser et se Mobiliser avec Judith Butler* (both published in 2016).

Our third **Schoolteacher Fellow** was Dr Sarah Harden (Winchester College) who used the opportunity to visit the major archaeological sites of Athens and Attica, as well as the museums in the city, to gather images and information for a series of teaching resources.

Nikolaos Vryzidis (SOAS, London), **Richard Bradford McConnell** student 2015–16, conducted research on clerical costume after the sack of Constantinople and attempted to trace the evolution of an ecclesiastical aesthetic as reflected in textiles. During his period at the BSA he visited three monasteries for research and studied the collections of two Athenian Museums (the Benaki and Byzantine and Christian Museums). He had the opportunity to collect the necessary data and images for forthcoming publications, participated in international conferences and gave



Leros, a view over the ‘hot spot’ at Lepida from the derelict former psychiatric hospital (courtesy of Giorgios Makkas).

lectures in Greece, Britain, Italy and Turkey. Finally, he organised a workshop on Mediterranean textiles (*Textiles & Identity in the Medieval and Early Modern Mediterranean: paradigms of contexts and cross-cultural exchanges*), held at the Benaki Islamic Museum, which formed a forum for an international group of junior and senior scholars to engage in the study of the specific subject. The proceedings of the workshop will be published in the form of an edited volume of essays in the first half of 2018.

Matthew Skuse (Exeter), **Macmillan-Rodewald** student 2015–16, undertook research addressing Orientalising processes in the material culture of Archaic Greece. Through the study of the production,



Matthew Skuse, Macmillan-Rodewald student 2015–16 and 2016–17 (left), Richard Bradford McConnell students 2016–17, Lucy Lawrence (right) and Rebecca Van Hove (above).



decoration, style, and use of the Daedalic figurines from the sanctuary of Hera at Perachora, he aimed to understand the incorporation of orientalising material culture into local cult. Matthew studied figurines in the National Archaeological Museum in Athens, as well as the Perachora excavation notebooks stored in the School's Archive, in order to draw conclusions on the figurines and their deposition contexts. The findings of this research will be relevant to the nature of the cult at Perachora and its links to other Greek cult practices, and the development of Orientalising phenomena in the Corinthia. Other research activities this year included a conference panel for the Edinburgh Classical Association Conference, and the completion of two articles — one on Ptolemaic kingship and one on the Arkesilas

Cup. Alongside his research activities, Matthew participated in the BSA's fieldwork projects at Olynthos and Kenchreai.

In 2016–17 Matthew Skuse (Exeter) will again hold the **Macmillan-Rodewald** studentship, working on a new project: *A multi-scalar study of the production and use of scarab amulets in Greece*. He will be joined by Rebecca Van Hove (Kings College London) and Lucy Lawrence (Sheffield) as **Richard Bradford McConnell** students, working respectively on *Speaking of the Gods: religion and authority in Attic oratory* and *Dental microware and dung: an integrated approach to investigating the diet of ancient sheep and goats*. There will be more to report about their projects in future.

Other Awards

CENTENARY BURSARY AWARDS

Ioannis Graikos (University of Oxford)

The Cult of the Mother of the Gods in ancient Macedonia

Stavros Kouloumentas (University of Oxford)

A study of the cosmology of De carnibus

Elena Papastavrou (Victoria & Albert Museum, London)

Study of the Greek Orthodox ecclesiastical embroideries

Yanna Tzourmana (University of Oxford)

Campaigning for 'Foreign Patriots'. British Associations in the Age of Revolutions (1800–1830)

FIELDWORK BURSARY

Kate Caraway (Liverpool)

Olynthos excavations

Lucy Lawrence (Sheffield)

Palaikastro (PALAP) project

THE ELIZABETH CATLING MEMORIAL FUND FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL DRAUGHTSMANSHIP

Angelos Papadopoulos (Open University of Cyprus/College Year in Athens)

Study and publication of a selection of Aegean and Cypriot artefacts stored at the Palestine Exploration Fund, London

THE VRONWY HANKEY AWARD FOR AEGEAN STUDIES

Elena Kountouri (Greek Ministry of Culture and Sport)

Study and publication of wall-paintings from Mycenaean Thebes (1998 excavations)

THE RICHARD BRADFORD McCONNELL FUND FOR LANDSCAPE STUDIES

Eri Kleisoura (Sheffield)

Fieldwork in the mountain village of Vertiskos, near Thessaloniki, for an MA thesis in Landscape Archaeology

THE JOHN MORRISON MEMORIAL FUND FOR HELLENIC MARITIME STUDIES

Zisis Fotakis (Hellenic Naval Academy)

The maritime dimension of Greek relations with NATO 1945–1989

Jorge Manuel Herrera (Honor Frost Foundation)

To acquire bibliographical material for a book presenting and discussing the role and impact of archaeological theory in maritime archaeology on a global scale

Fundraising and Development

We are grateful to the many members, friends and supporters of the School who have offered financial support for its work in the 2015–16 session (including donations to the Library and Archive reported above), and greatly appreciate the regard in which they hold the BSA. We are particularly grateful for a number of large donations from Andante Travel, Boo Productions, the Society of Dilettanti, His Eminence Archbishop Gregorios (Archbishop of Thyateira and Great Britain), Anthony Bowen, Helen Brock, Martin Crossley Evans (in memory of Dr Arthur Basil Cottle), Michael Curtis, Dr Alistar H. Jackson, Sir Michael Llewellyn-Smith, the late Shelagh Meade and Professor Richard Tomlinson, as well as for many smaller donations from organisations and individuals.

The Friends of the British School at Athens, both in Greece and the UK, continue to support our work generously, while in the USA, the British School at Athens Foundation, with Dr Timothy Cunningham as its new president, also continues to raise a range of donations. We gratefully acknowledge large grants in support of School activities made by INSTAP (for fieldwork and for the Knossos Curation Project) and to those organisations who have supported the Schoolteacher Fellowship and student participation on our courses, as noted above. We trust that this report is eloquent testimony to the value of the generosity of all those who support us. As noted above, there will be more activity in the area of fundraising in the coming months and years.



Administrative Information Staff

DIRECTOR

Professor J. Bennet, MA, PhD, FSA
Co-editor of the Annual

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

Dr C. Papadopoulou, MSc

FITCH LABORATORY

Director

Dr E. Kiriati

Scientific Research Officer

Dr N. Müller, MSc

Laboratory Fellow

Dr J. Gait, MA (Williams Fellow in Ceramic Petrology)

Honorary Fellows

Dr M. Boyd, MA, FSAScot (Cambridge: Geophysics)

Dr E. Panagiotakopoulou (Edinburgh: Bioarchaeology)

Administrator and Analytical Assistant

Ms Z. Zgouleta, MSc

ADMINISTRATION

School Administrator

Mrs T. Gerousi, MA

Assistant Secretary

Mrs V. Tzavara

School Accountant

Mrs M. Papaconstantinou

London Secretary

Ms P. Waller, MA

KNOSSOS RESEARCH CENTRE

Curator

Dr M. Haysom, MA (until 31.8.15)

Dr Caroline Thurston, MA (from 1.1.16)

Curatorial Fellow

Ms Anthoula Vassiliades (from 1.9.15 until 31.12.15)

LIBRARY AND ARCHIVE

Librarian

Mrs P. Wilson-Zarganis, ALAA

Archivist

Ms A. Kakissis, MA

Assistant Librarian

Mrs S. Pepelasis, Dip.Con.

IT OFFICER

Dr J-S. Gros, MA

A. G. LEVENTIS FELLOW IN HELLENIC STUDIES

Dr E. Avramopoulou, MA (from 1.12.15)

DOMESTIC STAFF

Mr D. Foundas

Mrs E. Liatou

Mrs N. Meparisvili

Mrs E. Patoula

Mrs M. Prasinou

Mrs O. Pelekanaki (Knossos)

Mr K. Venianakis (Knossos) (until 30.11.2015)

Mr Z. Pechynakis (Knossos) (from 12.5.2016)

Trustees' Report

YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2016

The Council presents its report together with its audited financial statements for the year ended 5 April 2016. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the financial statements. They also comply with the requirements of the statutes, the Charities Act 2011 and 'Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' published on 16 July 2014.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

The British School at Athens (www.bsa.ac.uk) is constituted as a registered charity (No. 208673) and is governed by statutes which were last amended on 23 February 2016. It comprises Regular Members, Subscribing Members and Honorary Members, and employs a staff in Greece and London; it is governed by a Council of Trustees.

The Council consists of the Chair, Honorary Treasurer, 1 representative of the Vice-Presidents, 4 members elected by the School's Subscribing Members for a 4-year term, 2 members elected by School's Regular Members for a 2-year term, and 4 nominated members elected by Council for a 4-year term. A Vice-Chair is elected from its number. The Chairs of the Committees for Archaeology, for Society, Arts, and Letters, and for Finance and General Purposes are *ex-officio* members of Council. Trustees are recruited from all constituencies represented in the School's activities: nominations for election by Subscribing and Regular Members may be made by any such Members. These elections are by postal ballot. The representative of the Vice-Presidents is elected by the Council.

The Search Committee considers the balance of skills and interests represented on the Council whenever a nominated vacancy arises, identifies potential nominees by all appropriate means, and puts forward names for consideration so as to ensure that the Council is equipped to exercise critical scrutiny of all areas of the School's operation. Where the Council perceives the need for particular specialist experience to be represented on the Council, it shall have the power to co-opt up to three further members of the Council for a term of up to four years. Such a co-option must have the support of three-fourths of those present at a meeting of the Council.

New Trustees are currently referred to the website of the Charity Commission, and offered an induction meeting with the Honorary Treasurer, Chair of Council, the Chair of the Finance and General Purposes Committee and/or Auditors as appropriate. They are also offered places on courses at the British Academy on Trustee responsibilities from time to time.

The School is governed by its Council, whose members are Trustees under the terms of the Charities Act 2011 and have the general duty of protecting all the School's property. Council elects the Chair and Honorary Treasurer; appoints the Director of the School in Athens, the Assistant Director of the School in Athens, the Director of the Fitch Laboratory, the Curator at Knossos, and approves the appointment of the School Administrator and London Secretary.

Council appoints advisory Committees for Archaeology; for Society, Arts, and Letters; and for Finance and General Purposes, and such further Committees and Subcommittees as it shall require. The current standing Committees and Subcommittees of Council and their terms of reference, as defined in Annexe A to the Statutes (published on www.bsa.ac.uk) are listed below in **Reference Information**. Charge of the School in Greece is delegated to the Director, who reports to the Council. S/he is the principal executive officer and principal accounting officer of the School and represents it in all its relations with the Greek State, Greek Entities of Public Law, the Greek Archaeological Authorities and any third parties whatsoever. Council retains the power to intervene directly in the management of the School in Greece in the case of misconduct or other emergency.

The major risks to which the School is exposed are identified by the Finance and General Purposes Committee and Council through a risk register that is regularly reviewed and updated. Systems and procedures have been established to manage those risks. The five most significant current risks are:

1. Restriction of activities by Greek authorities (likelihood: medium; impact: high), monitored by Director and mitigated by maintenance of communication and good relations with relevant personnel.
2. Reduction in financial support from UK government after 2020 (likelihood: high; impact: high), monitored by Director, Chairman, and Treasurer and mitigated by development of strategic plans and a fundraising campaign.

3. Currency fluctuations, particularly over the Brexit negotiation period (likelihood: high; impact: medium–high), monitored by Director and Treasurer and mitigated by strategic planning.
4. Terrorist attack / civil unrest (likelihood: medium; impact: high), monitored by Director and mitigated by regular advice from the British Embassy in Athens.
5. Personnel, including ‘key-man loss’, being the resignation of key members of staff (likelihood: medium; impact: high), monitored by Director, Chairman, and Finance and General Purposes Committee, mitigated by regular communication with staff.

The BSA sets the pay and remuneration for its key management staff by reference to equivalent posts in UK academia, using benchmarks on the professorial, lecturer or post-doctoral salary scales, as appropriate.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

The principal aim of the School, as defined in its Statutes is to promote the study of Greece in all its aspects. Specifically, it provides facilities for research into anthropology, archaeology, archaeometry, architecture, art, environment, geography, history, language, literature, religion and topography pertaining to Greek lands in all periods including modern times.

In addition, as required by Greek Law, the School acts as the sole administrative and applying body for the issue of permits by the Greek archaeological authorities for excavation, field survey and study of material by British institutions. It also offers facilities to members of universities, museums, and other bodies, and to *bona fide* independent writers and researchers, especially for those in the British Isles, the Commonwealth, Greece and other countries of the European Union. It maintains its Athens premises, which include a Hostel, Library, Archive, Museum and collection of maps and photographs and the Marc and Ismene Fitch Laboratory for Archaeological Science. It is responsible to the Greek archaeological authorities for the operation of the Stratigraphical Museum at Knossos and maintains premises at Knossos including a Hostel (the Taverna) and Library. From time to time, it may supervise other premises in Greece, with Council approval.

The School’s main activities undertaken in furtherance of these objectives consist of: research in archaeology and in all other disciplines pertaining to the study of Greek lands from antiquity to the present day; teaching for undergraduates, postgraduates and schoolteachers; providing facilities for research for individual

scholars (notably the library, archive, and Knossos Research Centre) and assisting with applications for permits for study. The School also provides fellowships, bursaries and studentships to promote research links between the UK and Greece.

In the period 2016–2020 the Council plans to develop the activities of the School in furtherance of its objectives, as follows:

- facilitate 6 fieldwork projects annually (3 in collaboration with the Greek Ministry of Culture and Sport), including processing permit requests for those projects
- through the Fitch Laboratory to carry out research on Classical Athenian ceramics and cooking/dining practices and to examine Aegean-Anatolian connections in the Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
- support a 3-year externally funded post-doctoral research fellowship and to award annually an Early Career and a Visiting Fellowship
- award annually 2 one-year studentships
- award annually 3 ‘Centenary’ bursaries to support periods of research in the UK by Greek or Cypriot researchers
- award annually 2 bursaries to postgraduates to conduct research in the Fitch Laboratory
- publish annually 2 journals (*Annual of the BSA* and *Archaeological Reports*), the latter co-published with the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies
- continue the on-going production of *Archaeology in Greece Online* in collaboration with the French School at Athens
- publish annually a minimum of 3 volumes in total across the School’s 3 publication series: *BSA Supplementary volumes*, *BSA Studies in Modern Greek* and *Byzantine Studies* and *BSA Studies in Greek Antiquity*
- encourage and support the publication of research by the School’s research-active staff and by those researchers whose work the School has facilitated
- conduct approximately 3,500 chemical (WD-XRF) or petrological analyses annually in the Fitch Laboratory

As part of this plan, the School will provide research support for UK-based pre- and post-doctoral and *bona fide* local researchers, by:

- maintaining library facilities, including the annual acquisition of *c.* 800 monographs and 450 journal issues
- processing annually approximately 200 permits for archaeological fieldwork and study and publication of archaeological and archival materials

It will also engage with a broad public in the UK, Greece and worldwide by:

- organising or hosting 50–60 events (conferences, workshops, lectures, seminars) in Athens, Thessaloniki and London
- making the majority of these events available free-of-charge after the fact via the internet
- actively maintaining a web-site (www.bsa.ac.uk) to deliver information about all aspects of the BSA
- actively maintaining a social-media presence by means of a Facebook page and a Twitter account

The School will continue to deliver a programme of courses aimed at:

- professionals and postgraduate students (course in Ceramic Petrology)
- postgraduate students (courses in Epigraphy, Numismatics, Linear B and Mycenaean Greek, Prehistoric, Greek and Roman pottery)
- undergraduate students ('Summer Course on the Archaeology and Topography of Greece')
- school teachers (biennial course on a topic linked to relevant UK syllabus, plus annual Fellowship)

STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING AIMS

Development and oversight of the School's programme of research is devolved by Council to the two main academic committees (Society, Arts and Letters and Archaeology, the latter with significant input from the Fitch Laboratory Subcommittee). Each comprises experienced academics whose expertise reflects all areas of committee responsibility. A Publications Committee similarly has oversight over all aspects of the School's publication, ensuring budgets are met and deadlines achieved. Management of the research support facilities in Athens is overseen by the Director and Assistant Director, with day-to-day responsibility vested in the Director of the Fitch Laboratory, the Senior Librarian, the Archivist, the IT Officer and the School Administrator.

In order to achieve these aims, the sources of funding of the School are kept under constant review and detailed financial plans exist alongside its strategic plans for research. As discussed in the Financial Review section of this report, maintaining a prudent reserves policy and diversifying sources of income is a key part of delivering this programme.

CRITERIA USED TO MEASURE ACHIEVEMENT

In 2015–16 achievement against aims was measured through rigorous reporting to the relevant Committees and Subcommittees and, through them, by Council. In qualitative terms, research awards were judged against the standards appropriate to funding by a UK research body (AHRC, Oxbridge JRF).

From 2016–17 onwards, in addition to the maintenance of this existing governance structure, the achievement against our aims will be measured against a series of KPIs currently under development in collaboration with our major funding body, the British Academy. These KPIs, and measurement against them, will be published in next year's Trustees' Report.

DETAILS OF GRANT MAKING POLICY

Evaluation of applications to carry out research in Greece falls within the remit of the Committees for Archaeology and for Society, Arts and Letters, advised by the Director; applications for research in the Fitch Laboratory are adjudicated by the Fitch Laboratory Subcommittee, and the advice of the area subcommittees (Crete, Sparta and Lakonia, Lefkandi) is sought on applications in their respective regions (selection decisions may occasionally be delegated to them). The School awards small amounts from restricted funds primarily to assist with archaeological research; these awards are decided by the Committee for Archaeology.

Appointments to research awards are delegated to appointment committees constituted with reference to the scope of the award and its benchmarking against other national schemes (AHRC, JRF, etc.). Responsibility for monitoring the uptake of awards and for equal opportunities issues are discharged through the same mechanism. The Studentships Subcommittee awards the two one-year School studentships and this Subcommittee also makes small research awards from restricted funds to individuals.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

Activities conducted, and awards made, during 2015–2016 in furtherance of the School's objectives are set out concisely below. A fuller, illustrated account will appear in the *Annual Report of Council*, which is circulated to subscribers before

the Annual General Meeting in February 2017 and this document will also be available for download from our website (www.bsa.ac.uk).

Main achievements include:

- Successful completion of 7 fieldwork seasons
- Completion and transition to publication of 2 major research projects: *Balkan Futures*, *Adriatic Connections*
- Successful establishment and inauguration (1 volume published; 1 in press) of two new publications series
- Appointment of 3-year externally-funded (Leventis Foundation) post-doctoral researcher
- Successful delivery of all School courses (postgraduate and undergraduate)

Specifically, in terms of research carried out or facilitated, the School:

- facilitated 7 fieldwork projects (3 in collaboration with the Greek Ministry of Culture and Sport; 1 conducted in Cyprus), including processing permit requests for those projects
- co-organised and co-hosted the European Meeting on Ancient Ceramics (EMAC 2015)
- through the Fitch Laboratory, completed ceramic analytical research at Eretria and established a research collaboration with the Austrian Science Foundation to study Bronze Age ceramic landscapes of the Western Peloponnese
- appointed a 3-year externally funded post-doctoral research fellowship and awarded an Early Career and a Visiting Fellowship
- awarded 2 one-year studentships, 3 ‘Centenary’ bursaries and 2 Fitch bursaries to support research
- published 2 journal issues (*Annual of the BSA* and *Archaeological Reports*)
- continued to produce *Archaeology in Greece Online* in collaboration with the French School at Athens
- published the first volume in the School’s newly-established publication series *BSA Studies in Modern Greek and Byzantine Studies* and submitted to the press the inaugural volume in the series *BSA Studies in Greek Antiquity*

- enabled the publication of 1 book and 14 articles by research-active staff and 6 books and 15 articles from facilitated projects
- conducted a total of 3,544 WD-XRF chemical (1520) or petrological (2024) analyses in the Fitch Laboratory
- collaborated in research with 28 UK HEIs, 9 non-UK HEIs and 43 Greek institutions

The School provided research support for a total of 1333 UK-based pre- and post-doctoral and *bona fide* local researchers, by:

- maintaining its library facilities, including the acquisition of 884 monographs and 442 journal issues
- processing 210 permits for archaeological fieldwork and study and publication of archaeological and archival material

The School engaged with a broad public in the UK, Greece and worldwide by:

- organising or hosting 47 events in total (conferences, workshops, lectures, seminars) in Athens, Thessaloniki and London
- making many of these events available after the fact via the internet
- actively maintaining a web-site (www.bsa.ac.uk) to deliver information about all aspects of the BSA
- actively maintaining a social-media presence by means of a Facebook page and a Twitter account

The School delivered a programme of courses and bursaries, offering a total of 66 individual opportunities, specifically:

- Postgraduate course in Ceramic Petrology (12 participants)
- Postgraduate course in Epigraphy (14), Greek and Roman pottery (12)
- Undergraduate Summer Course on the Archaeology and Topography of Greece (27)
- Schoolteacher Fellowship

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The financial review that follows should be read in conjunction with the financial statements on pages 70–84. The School’s activities, shown under ‘Unrestricted Funds’ in the Statement of Financial Activities generated a Net Movement in Funds amounting to a deficit of £55,066 (after unrealised investment losses of £34,020) compared with a surplus of £231,373 in 2015 (including unrealised investment gains of £68,324) after restatement under SORP 2015 (see note 20).

The principal financial risk the School faces is its exposure to costs in Euros while its main funding from the British Academy is received in Sterling. In addition, the economic situation in Greece continues to present a financial risk and the School has policies in place for the conversion of Sterling into Euros and the transfer of Euros from London to Athens in order to minimise the School’s exposure although it is not possible to eradicate these risks, especially in the climate of uncertainty generated by the EU referendum result for the value of Sterling.

The Sterling Euro rate averaged 0.73£/€ during the year, compared with a rate of 0.81£/€ during 2015 (our budget was set at 0.90£/€) but by year end, the exchange rate had risen to 0.79£/€ reflecting the uncertainty that the EU referendum that took place on June 23 2016 represented to the level of Sterling. The principal reason for the School’s deficit in the year, apart from unrealised investment losses, was the need to increase the provision for staff severance costs (which appears on the Balance Sheet and is detailed in Note 12 of the accounts that follow) in accordance with Greek law, as a result of the strengthening of the Euro from 0.72£/€ on 31 March 2015 to 0.79£/€ on 31 March 2016. In 2016, additions to the Staff Severance Fund, which appears on our Balance Sheet under ‘Provisions for Post Employment Benefits’ and detailed in Note 12, amounted to £32,949 compared with a reduction the previous year of £10,506 (during which period Sterling had strengthened). Following the adoption of FRS 102 in 2016, ‘Provisions for Post Employment Benefits’ now also includes a provision for the liability that has been recognised with respect to the deficit in the USS pension plan and the recovery plan therefor. This amounted to £37,624 in 2016 (and the 2015 figures have been restated to reflect this change in policy to reflect a provision of £39,928).

The School continues to manage its currency operations and bank balances very carefully in view of the difficult economic circumstances in Greece. It was able to negotiate the three week closure of banks in Greece during late June and July 2015 as a consequence of the risk assessment in place with regard to the possibility of the disruption of the banking system.

The correction of equity markets early in 2016 resulted in a reduction in the value of the School’s investment funds. Of the £148,140 of total net losses on investments, only £24,352 were realised losses and since the 2016 year end, the value of the School’s investment portfolio has recovered substantially.

Our Unrestricted Funds Carried Forward at the end of the year were £1,156,216 (down slightly from £1,211,282 in 2015). Our Unrestricted Funds have totalled over £1 million for the past four years and this represents a strong recovery from the low point of 2006, when Unrestricted Funds had fallen to below £150,000. Our total funds (Unrestricted, Restricted and Endowment) stood at £4,548,028 on 31 March 2016. Of this, Restricted Funds stood at £1,387,519 and Endowment Funds at £2,004,293.

The School’s policy is to ensure that unrestricted reserves are maintained at a level of at least three months’ charitable expenditure. The current level is significantly higher than this, which Trustees believe is justified given the near term uncertainty both in the economic situation in Greece and the need to invest to diversify further the School’s funding sources over the medium term pursuant to discussions with the British Academy, its major funder. During the year, the British Academy provided £715,242 of the total income of the School of £1,310,397.

Restricted income includes grants for specific research and other projects and investment income from Restricted Funds. The movements in Restricted Funds are disclosed in note 15. Endowment income includes donations and legacies and investment income from Endowment Funds, from which only the income may be spent. The movements in Endowment Funds are disclosed in note 16.

The School has a Designated Unrestricted Fund for publications (which stood at £129,620 at 2016 year end) which it intends to expend over the medium to long term as valid publication expenditures arise.

INVESTMENT POLICY AND RETURNS

The School’s Investment Committee is responsible to the BSA’s Council for the management of its investments. The objectives of the Investment Committee of the BSA are to manage the School’s funds in order to generate as high an income as possible while achieving some capital growth within a policy of prudent management. During 2016, the School was able to grow its investment income from £189,241 in 2015 to £191,420, despite a reduction in the value of the School’s portfolio over the year. Investment Income represented 15% of the School’s income during 2016 (up from 13% in 2015). Consequently, the objectives have been met for 2016.

For the time being the Investment Committee has chosen to achieve these objectives largely by allocating its resources to a small number of managed funds with exposure to fixed income securities, equities and property. The Committee's energies are therefore currently directed mainly towards maximising performance by prudent and effective asset allocation between these funds. The present policy is driven mainly by the portfolio's size, but if this were to increase, the Committee might choose to change its strategy and invest directly in shares or bonds through a stockbroker.

The Committee may from time to time invest directly in other quoted securities, but its overall policy will always be driven by the need to generate income within a prudent and careful strategy. The School currently has no direct equity investments in companies and holds the majority of its investments through pooled investment funds, most of which are specifically designed for Charities. Nevertheless, the Investment Committee intends to consider carefully any ethical issues before adding any new funds to its portfolio.

PUBLIC BENEFIT

The Trustees have complied with the duty in section 17 of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to the public benefit guidance published by the Charity Commission. The Trustees draw attention to the membership services detailed on www.bsa.ac.uk (provision of accommodation, teaching, permit applications, academic guidance and research facilities), to the provision of grants and scholarships, and to the range of Library services, academic lectures, and e-resources provided free of charge (the last via www.bsa.ac.uk).

The BSA offers a series of awards, studentships, and fellowships to support research of all types and at all stages of academic careers. Descriptions of each award, and whether it is currently open, can be found at www.bsa.ac.uk. Calls for applications are posted on the website as deadlines approach.

STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

The following statement which should be read in conjunction with the auditors' statement of auditors' responsibilities, is made for the purpose of clarifying the respective responsibilities of the trustees and the auditors in the preparation of the financial statements.

The charity's trustees are responsible for preparing the *Annual Report* and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom accounting standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Charity law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the charity for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- a) select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- b) observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- c) make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- d) state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- e) prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping sufficient accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, The Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the provisions of the trust deed. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The trustees confirm that so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the charity's auditors are unaware. They have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as trustees in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charity's auditors are aware of that information.

By Order of the Council
Signed on its behalf by



Dated 24th October 2016

Reference Information for the Year Ended 5 April 2016

Further details of the Schools future plans are set out in the Corporate Plan and Strategic Plan for Research (2016–2020), which may be consulted on www.bsa.ac.uk

COUNCIL

Professor Malcolm Schofield (Chair)
 Sir Adam Ridley (Vice-Chair and Chair of the Finance and General Purposes Committee)
 Dr Carol Bell (Honorary Treasurer)
 Professor Irene Lemos (Chair of the Committee for Archaeology)
 Sir Michael Llewellyn-Smith (Vice-Presidential Representative)
 Professor Roderick Beaton (Chair of the Committee for Society, Arts and Letters)
 Dr Roderick Bailey (from 1 April 2016)
 Dr Michael Boyd
 Professor Cyprian Broodbank
 Dr Archie Dunn
 Dr Yannis Galanakis
 Ms Fiona Gledhill (until 31 March 2016)
 Ms Rosemary Jeffreys (until 31 March 2016)
 Dr Ian Jenkins
 Dr Nicoletta Momigliano
 Dr Joseph Skinner (from 1 April 2016)
 Dr Matthew Skuse (from 1 April 2016)
 Mr Paul Smee (from 1 April 2016)
 Dr Rebecca Raynor (until 31 August 2015)
 Dr Caroline Thurston (until 31 December 2015)

VICE PRESIDENTS

HM Ambassador to the Hellenic Republic
 Professor Sir John Boardman, MA, FBA, FSA
 Mr G. Cadogan, MA, FSA
 Mr M. S. F. Hood, MA, FBA, FSA
 Professor Glynis Jones, BSc, MPhil, PhD, FBA
 Mr Anastasios P. Leventis, BA, MBA, CBE, OFR
 Sir M. Llewellyn-Smith, KCVO, CMG, DPhil
 Professor Lord Renfrew, MA, PhD, FBA, FSA
 Mr L. H. Sackett, MA, Dip. Ed., FSA

Professor R. A. Tomlinson, MA, FSA
 Professor P. M. Warren, MA, FBA, FSA
 Dr M. H. Wiener, FSA
 Dr C. K. Williams II, FSA

DIRECTOR

Professor John Bennet, MA, PhD, FSA

ACCOUNTANTS

WMT
 Chartered Accountants
 45 Grosvenor Road
 St Albans AL1 3AW

AUDITORS

WMT
 Chartered Accountants
 Statutory Auditors
 45 Grosvenor Road
 St Albans AL1 3AW

BANKERS

The Royal Bank of Scotland plc
 62–63 Threadneedle Street
 London EC2R 8LA

INVESTMENT ADVISORS

The School does not have investment advisors. Some of its investments are held in its own name and others by Killik & Co, 46 Grosvenor Street, London W1K 3HN as nominee.

LONDON OFFICE

10 Carlton House Terrace
 London SW1Y 5AH

ATHENS ADDRESS

Souedias 52
 10676 Athens

WEBSITE ADDRESS

<http://www.bsa.ac.uk>

REGISTERED CHARITY NUMBER

208673

STANDING COMMITTEES AND SUBCOMMITTEES OF COUNCIL (TERMS OF REFERENCE AND MEMBERSHIP 2015–16)

ARCHAEOLOGY

Oversight of all archaeological activity in Greece conducted under School permits and/or using School material and collections, from point of initial proposal to publication and subsequent deposition of project archives. Ensures that the School is able to fulfil its requirement of accountability to the Hellenic Republic, and that the School's fieldwork meets the highest national and international standards.

Prof. I. Lemos (Chair), Dr Z. Archibald, Prof. P. Halstead, Dr C. Riva, Dr D. Stewart, Prof. T. Whitelaw; Chair of Council, Director (*ex officio*)

SOCIETY, ARTS, AND LETTERS

Oversight of all non-archaeological projects conducted in whole or part via the School, i.e. inter alia, fine and applied arts, anthropology, social sciences, history, literature and linguistics. Ensures that work conducted by and through the School meets the highest national and international standards.

Prof. R. Beaton (Chair), Prof. Y. Hamilakis, Prof. R. Holland, Dr R. Macrides, Prof. D. Papadimitriou, Prof. E. Prettejohn, Prof. D. Ricks; Chair of Council, Director (*ex officio*)

FINANCE AND GENERAL PURPOSES

Responsibility for management of the School's financial and other assets; oversight of the School's accounts, estates, and personnel matters.

Sir Adam Ridley (Chair), Mr R. Heyhoe, Mr M. Roueché, Prof. D. Ricks; Chair of Council; Director; Treasurer, Chair of the Investment Subcommittee (*ex officio*)

GOVERNANCE

Conducts periodic reviews of the School's governance, and ensures that the School is compliant with UK legislation and regulations, and other requirements placed upon it (including those of the Charity Commission).

Chair of Council (*ex officio*) (Chair), Ms F. Gledhill, Sir Michael Llewellyn-Smith, Sir Adam Ridley, Prof. G. Shipley, Prof. M. Trapp

SEARCH

Oversight of the composition of the Council, with the specific requirement to ensure that it is equipped to exercise critical scrutiny of all areas of the School's operations. Presents nominations from which the Council may then elect members.

Sir Michael Llewellyn-Smith (Chair), Dr E. Aston, Prof. D. Braund, Prof. P. Halstead, Dr M. Scott

INVESTMENT

Oversight of the School's investments.

Mr K. Feeny (Chair), Mr G. Cadogan, Mr J. Forder, Mr R. Heyhoe, Sir Adam Ridley, Mr D. Scott, Prof. P. Warren; Treasurer (*ex officio*); Chair of Council, Director (by invitation)

PUBLICATIONS

Oversight of all of the School's publications, from the point of approval of proposals to sales and marketing.

Dr A. W. Johnston (Chair), Prof. G. Shipley; Chair of Council, Director, Treasurer, Chairs of the Committee for Archaeology and Society, Arts, and Letters, UK Editor of the *Annual*, Managing Editor of in-house publications; Nominated representative of CUP (in attendance)

FUNDRAISING

Co-ordinates all School fundraising activity worldwide.

Currently constituted from the Investment Committee, under its Chair.

FITCH LABORATORY

Maintains strategic overview of scientific, personnel and financial management of the Fitch Laboratory. Provides liaison between Fitch Laboratory Director and the UK scientific community, advising him/her on matters concerning the laboratory which may from time to time arise.

Prof. I. Freestone (Chair), Prof. C. Broodbank, Dr C. French, Dr C. Heron, Prof. G. Jones, Dr R. Jones; Director of the Fitch Laboratory (*ex officio*); Director (by invitation)

CRETE

Co-ordinate plans for research at Knossos and to advise on the maintenance and development of the facilities and take strategic overview of the School's wider activities on Crete as a whole. Disburses restricted and endowment funds within its remit.

Prof. T. Whitelaw (Chair), Dr C. Macdonald, Dr N. Momigliano, Dr A. Shapland, Dr R. Sweetman; Director, Knossos Curator (*ex officio*); Director (by invitation)

SPARTA AND LACONIA

'User group' established by Committee for Archaeology comprising scholars active in an area of long-term importance to the School's research to provide continuity of experience, and help ensure effective planning, conduct and publication of research.

Prof. W. G. Cavanagh (Chair), Mr R. Catling, Prof. A. Spawforth, Dr. R. Sweetman; Director (by invitation)

LEFKANDI

'User group' established by Committee for Archaeology comprising scholars active at a site of long-term importance to the School's research to provide continuity of experience, and help ensure effective planning, conduct and publication of research.

Dr O. T. P. K. Dickinson (Chair 2020), Dr O. Krzyszkowska, Prof. I. Lemos, Dr A. Livarda, Mr L. H. Sackett, Dr S. Sherratt; Director (by invitation)

COURSES AND TEACHING

Maintains strategic oversight of the School's teaching activities with reference to scope, quality, market and uptake, and is responsible for all Quality Assurance matters.

Prof. C. Carey (Chair), Dr E. Aston, Mr S. Hullis, Dr G. Oliver, Dr M. Scott, Mr R. Tatam; Director, Assistant Director (*ex officio*)

STUDENTSHIPS

Charged by the Committees for Archaeology and for Society, Arts and Letters with the allocation of School funds for studentships and certain restricted research funds. Has oversight of the process from advertisement to collection and analysis of statistics on award histories.

Prof. G. Jones (Chair), Dr P. Liddel, Prof. R. Holland, Prof. M. Schofield; Director (*ex officio*)

PERSONNEL

Advises the Director, Chair of Council and other senior officers of the School of legal requirements and best practice in employment, and ensures that the School complies. Conducts grievance proceedings on behalf of the Finance and General Purposes Committee.

Constituted upon request of the Finance and General Purposes Committee

Independent Auditors' Report to the Trustees of The British School at Athens

We have audited the financial statements of The British School at Athens for the year ended 5 April 2016 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes numbered 1 to 20. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and with regulations made under Section 154 of that Act. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF TRUSTEES AND AUDITORS

As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities the trustees are responsible for the preparation of financial statements which give a true and fair view.

We have been appointed as auditors under section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with regulations made under section 154 of that Act. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

SCOPE OF THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatements, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the charity's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the trustees; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the

Trustees Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

OPINION ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 5 April 2016 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011.

MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Charities Act 2011 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the Trustees' Report is inconsistent in any material respect with the financial statements; or
- sufficient accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.



5 December 2016

WMT, Chartered Accountants, Statutory Auditor
45 Grosvenor Road, St Albans, Herts, AL1 3AW

Williamson Morton Thornton LLP is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

For the year ended 5th April 2016

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Endowment Funds £	Total Funds 2016 £	Total Funds 2015 £
Income and endowments from:						
Donations and legacies						
• Grant from British Academy		709,000	–	–	709,000	709,000
• Additional Grant from British Academy		–	6,242	–	6,242	7,000
• Donations, legacies and grants		81,240	55,232	–	136,472	289,635
• Subscriptions and admission fees		23,657	–	–	23,657	26,231
		813,897	61,474	–	875,371	1,031,866
Investments – UK listed investments		52,613	51,821	86,986	191,420	189,241
		866,510	113,295	86,986	1,066,791	1,221,107
Charitable Activities						
• Sales of publications		38,176	–	–	38,176	44,894
• Project & course income		113,521	–	–	113,521	110,123
• Hostel income		81,456	–	–	81,456	80,341
• Miscellaneous		10,453	–	–	10,453	14,944
		243,606	–	–	243,606	250,302
Total		1,110,116	113,295	86,986	1,310,397	1,471,409
Expenditure on:						
Raising Funds	3	25,605	–	–	25,605	28,414
Charitable Activities						
• Core activities		539,507	23,473	20,684	583,664	553,445
• Research		280,463	47,038	58,110	385,611	411,755
• Hostel		136,868	–	–	136,868	172,010
• Communications & outreach		145,518	14,101	–	159,619	164,860
	4	1,102,356	84,612	78,794	1,265,762	1,302,070
Total	6	1,127,961	84,612	78,794	1,291,367	1,330,484
Net gains/(losses) on investments:						
• Realised		(6,695)	(6,592)	(11,065)	(24,352)	4,079
• Unrealised		(34,020)	(33,512)	(56,256)	(123,788)	277,323
	9	(40,715)	(40,104)	(67,321)	(148,140)	281,402
Net income/(expenditure)		(58,560)	(11,421)	(59,129)	(129,110)	422,327
Transfers between Funds	15 & 16	3,494	1,906	(5,400)	–	–
Net Movement in Funds		(55,066)	(9,515)	(64,529)	(129,110)	422,327

Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Endowment Funds £	Total Funds 2016 £	Total Funds 2015 £
Net Movement In Funds	(55,066)	(9,515)	(64,529)	(129,110)	422,327
Opening Funds at 6th April 2015	1,211,282	1,397,034	2,068,822	4,677,138	4,254,811
Closing Funds at 5th April 2016	1,156,216	1,387,519	2,004,293	4,548,028	4,677,138

The deficit for the year calculated on an historical cost basis is £5,322 (2015: £145,004 surplus).

The notes on pages 73–84 form part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET

As at 5th April 2016

	NOTES	2016		2015	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed Assets					
Tangible fixed assets	7		138,189		159,700
Investment property	8		85,000		85,000
Listed investments	9		4,326,378		4,377,308
			<u>4,549,567</u>		<u>4,622,008</u>
Current Assets					
Stock of publications		29,283		38,173	
Debtors	10	48,778		58,032	
Cash at bank and in hand		356,075		346,026	
		<u>434,136</u>		<u>442,231</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(131,672)</u>		<u>(113,743)</u>	
Net Current Assets			302,464		328,488
Total assets less current liabilities			4,852,031		4,950,496
Provision for liabilities	12		<u>(304,003)</u>		<u>(273,358)</u>
Net Assets			<u>4,548,028</u>		<u>4,677,138</u>
Represented by:					
Funds					
Unrestricted	14		1,156,216		1,211,282
Restricted	15		1,387,519		1,397,034
Endowment	16		2,004,293		2,068,822
Total Charity Funds			<u>4,548,028</u>		<u>4,677,138</u>

Approved by the Council on 24 October 2016 and signed on its behalf by:



Dr C. Bell (Honorary Treasurer)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 5th April 2016

	2016		2015	
	£	£	£	£
Net income/(expenditure) for the period		(129,110)		422,327
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation		23,515		21,444
Foreign exchange differences		21,463		(36,682)
Losses / (gains) on investments		148,140		(281,402)
Dividends and interest from investments		(191,420)		(189,241)
(Increase) / decrease in stocks		8,890		1,009
(Increase) / decrease in debtors		9,254		19,920
Increase / (decrease) in creditors		17,929		(21,592)
Increase / (decrease) in provisions		30,645		6,222
Net cash used in operating activities		<u>(60,694)</u>		<u>(57,995)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities				
Dividends and interest from investments	191,420		189,241	
Proceeds from sale of investments	175,946		326,914	
Purchase of investments	(272,714)		(673,335)	
Purchase of fixed assets	<u>(2,003)</u>		<u>(1,825)</u>	
Net cash provided by investing activities		<u>92,649</u>		<u>(159,005)</u>
Change in cash and cash equivalents		<u>31,955</u>		<u>(217,000)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		358,104		538,422
Change in cash and cash equivalents due to exchange rate movements		(21,463)		36,682
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		<u>368,596</u>		<u>358,104</u>
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents				
Cash at bank and in hand		356,075		346,026
Cash in investment accounts		12,521		12,078
Total cash and cash equivalents		<u>368,596</u>		<u>358,104</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation of financial statements

The School meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets, in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) issued on 16 July 2014 and the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Charities Act 2011 and UK Generally Accepted Practice as it applies from 1 January 2015.

The financial statements have been prepared to give a ‘true and fair’ view and have departed from the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 only to the extent required to provide a ‘true and fair view’. This departure has involved following Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) issued on 16 July 2014 rather than the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice effective from 1 April 2005 which has since been withdrawn.

The financial statements for the year to 5 April 2015, which were prepared under SORP 2005, have been restated according to the requirements of SORP 2015. Information on the impact of first-time adoption of SORP 2015 is given in note 20.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with SORP 2015 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the accounting policies (see note 2).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

a) Incoming Resources

All income is recognised once the school has entitlement to the income, it is probable that it will be received and the amount receivable can be measured reliably.

All income is gross without deduction for related expenditure.

Investment income is recognised when receivable based on notification from the investment managers.

Legacies, including payments on account, are recognised in the accounts when it is probable that the legacy will be received and the amount can be ascertained.

Grants for general support, research, scholarships or fixed assets are recognised on a receivable basis and are deferred only when the donor has imposed pre-conditions on the use of the grant.

Restricted income is recorded in the SoFA when receivable.

All legacies and donations are allocated between unrestricted, restricted and endowment funds, depending on conditions imposed by the donors.

b) Outgoing Resources

Liabilities for expenditure are recognised in accordance with the accruals concept.

Grants payable for research and scholarship fall due only when such research is undertaken or upon attendance at the school and accordingly are accounted for over the period of research or attendance.

Expenditure for research and academic studies, residential research programmes, research projects, library and publications disclosed within charitable activities includes departmental salaries.

A proportion of salary cost is allocated to governance costs based on the estimated time expended on such activities.

Support costs are allocated in full to expenditure incurred on charitable activities. Support costs which are related to a specific activity are allocated to that activity in full.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged as a cost against the expenditure heading for which it was incurred.

c) Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets, other than heritage assets, are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost

includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Computers	–	25% straight line
Office equipment	–	20% straight line
Furniture and fittings	–	10% straight line
Motor vehicles	–	25% straight line
Scientific equipment	–	6.67% straight line

The library is considered to be a heritage asset and is not valued in the balance sheet as there is not reliable historical information on its cost and a conventional valuation would be overly onerous to conduct and given the nature and uniqueness of some of the items held might well prove to be arbitrary. The cost of books purchased during the year are capitalised if their individual cost would have a material impact on the financial statements. All other book purchases are charged to the income statement.

Property improvements are not capitalised and are written off to the Statement of Financial Activities in the year that the cost is incurred.

d) Investment Properties

Investment properties are carried on the balance sheet at fair value. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the balance sheet date.

e) Fixed Asset Investments

Investments are carried at market value with any unrealised gains and losses being included in the Statement of Financial Activities and allocated between endowment, restricted and unrestricted funds.

The cost of management of the investments has been charged to the Statement of Financial Activities.

The proportion of investment income relating to endowment and restricted funds is retained for use within those funds.

f) Stock of Publications

Stock of publications is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete that sale. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the SoFA.

g) Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment losses.

h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and demand deposits with banks.

i) Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

j) Provision for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the school a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the SoFA in the year that the school becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

k) Pensions

Staff on UK-based contracts are offered membership of the Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS).

Throughout the current and preceding periods, the USS was a defined benefit pension scheme which was contracted out of the State Second Pension (S2P). The assets of the scheme are held in a separate trustee-administered fund. Because of the mutual nature of the scheme, the scheme's assets are not hypothecated to individual institutions and a scheme-wide contribution rate is set. The institution is therefore exposed to actuarial risks associated with other institutions' employees and is

unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the scheme on a consistent and reasonable basis and therefore, as required by Section 28 of FRS 102 ‘Employee benefits’, accounts for the scheme as if it were a defined contribution scheme. As a result, the amount charged to the income and expenditure account represents the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period. Since the school has entered into an agreement (the Recovery Plan that determines how each employer within the scheme will fund the overall deficit), the school recognises a liability for the contributions payable that arise from the agreement to the extent that they relate to the deficit and the resulting expense in the income and expenditure account.

l) Financial instruments

The school only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities such as debtors and creditors.

Financial instruments are initially measured at transaction value. They are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the SoFA.

m) Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in Sterling, which is also the functional currency of the School.

The school has income and expenditure in sterling and non-sterling currencies and consequently maintains bank accounts in Sterling, Euros and US dollars to facilitate this. The Trustees’ policy is to exchange sterling currency into Euros only when the income is certain and the expenditure is foreseeable. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the SoFA.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to monetary assets and liabilities are presented separately on the face of the SoFA within income or expenditure.

n) Funds

Unrestricted funds are funds which the trustees are free to use for any purpose in furtherance of the charities objectives. Unrestricted funds include

designated funds which the trustees have, at their discretion, set aside for specific purposes.

Endowment and restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by the donor.

o) Going concern

The trustees are not aware of material uncertainties regarding going concern.

2. JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES & KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. The nature of estimation means the actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The key source of estimation uncertainty that could have an impact on the financial statements relates to the valuation of the heritage asset. Note 1c) above describes the factors considered in the valuation of the library and note 7 provides more information about the asset.

FRS 102 – Post Employment Benefits – makes the distinction between a Group Plan and a multi-employer scheme. A Group Plan consists of a collection of entities under common control typically with a sponsoring employer. A multi-employer scheme is a scheme for entities not under common control and represents (typically) an industry-wide scheme such as that provided by USS. The accounting for a multi-employer scheme where the employer has entered into an agreement with the scheme that determines how the employer will fund a deficit results in the recognition of a liability for the contributions payable that arise from the agreement (to the extent that they relate to the deficit) and the resulting expense is recognised in profit or loss. The trustees are satisfied that the scheme provided by USS meets the definition of a multi-employer scheme and has therefore recognised the discounted fair value of the contractual contributions under the funding plan in existence at the date of approving the financial statements.

3. COSTS OF GENERATING FUNDS

Costs of generating funds comprise expenditure on open lectures, general PR, the costs of generating voluntary income and salary costs for staff working in this area.

4. CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

Included within Research are grants and scholarships, comprising the following:

	2016 £	2015 £
Unrestricted funds		
Payable to individuals	66,422	15,992
Restricted funds		
Payable to individuals	80,705	143,293
Endowment funds		
Payable to individuals	65,171	67,552
Total grants payable	212,298	226,837

Grants payable to individuals represent grants made for studentships and to assist individuals to meet travel costs. These include a number of salaried fellowships.

During the year under review, grants were made to 34 individuals (2015: 31).

Grants payable to institutions are made for archaeological fieldwork towards excavation costs, costs of studying finds and the publication of papers. Such grants are made by the school towards fieldwork projects sponsored by the school itself and by UK universities. See notes 15 and 16 below.

Expenditure on activities in furtherance of the charity's objects is made up as follows:

Activity	FUNDED DIRECTLY	GRANT FUNDED	SUPPORT COSTS	TOTAL 2016 £	TOTAL 2015 £
Core activities	342,197	–	241,467	583,664	553,445
Research	173,313	212,298	–	385,611	411,755
Hostel	121,822	–	15,046	136,868	172,010
Communications & outreach	159,619	–	–	159,619	164,860
	796,951	212,298	256,513	1,265,762	1,302,070

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE UNDERTAKEN DIRECTLY

Expense type	CORE	HOSTEL	RESEARCH	COMM & OUT	TOTAL 2016 £	TOTAL 2015 £
Staff	240,611	51,093	131,535	85,566	508,805	571,479
Premises	–	67,480	–	–	67,480	80,241
Travel	11,173	–	–	–	11,173	4,765
Conferences & courses	–	–	–	51,549	51,549	49,302
Laboratory	–	–	41,778	–	41,778	41,585
Library	90,413	–	–	–	90,413	87,430
Publications	–	–	–	22,504	22,504	25,661
Other	–	3,249	–	–	3,249	3,494
	342,197	121,822	173,313	159,619	796,951	863,957

SUPPORT COSTS BREAKDOWN BY ACTIVITY

	CORE	HOSTEL	TOTAL 2016 £	TOTAL 2015 £
Staff	41,955	–	41,955	46,691
Premises	32,370	–	32,370	31,019
Office expenses	29,344	2,988	32,332	60,972
Insurance	319	12,058	12,377	12,329
Depreciation	23,515	–	23,515	21,444
Loss on exchange	29,734	–	29,734	(36,682)
Governance costs	72,858	–	72,858	72,550
Other costs	11,372	–	11,372	2,953
	241,467	15,046	256,513	211,276

Support costs are reviewed and individual components are allocated to the activity to which they relate.

5. GOVERNANCE COSTS

	2016 £	2015 £
Auditors' remuneration	8,000	8,000
Professional fees	10,138	11,467
Meetings and sundries	5,094	4,219
Administration staff costs	49,626	48,864
	72,858	72,550

Total fees paid to the School's auditors for services provided were £8,000 (2015: £8,000). In addition accountancy fees of £10,138 (2015: £11,467) were paid.

6. TOTAL EXPENDITURE

Included within total expenditure are the following:

	2016 £	2015 £
Staff costs comprise:		
Wages & salaries	460,098	509,772
Taxes, social security and related costs	140,316	135,131
Pensions	17,622	38,215
	618,036	683,118

No employees earned between £60,000 and £70,000 per annum (2015: 1).

The director manages the school on behalf of the Council. The total remuneration including all salaries, pension and other benefits was £98,178 (2015: £94,078).

Pension contributions

Certain employees are members of the Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS), a multi-employer defined benefit pension scheme. USS is currently in deficit and at the year end the school has entered into an agreement to participate in a recovery plan to reduce the deficit. A liability of £37,624 (2015: £39,928) has been recognised, representing the present value of the additional contributions payable between 2016 and 2031, with the resulting expense recognised in the SoFA.

The total cost charged to the profit and loss account is £17,622 (2015: £38,215). There was neither a prepayment nor an accrual at the end of the financial year in respect of these contributions. The disclosures below represent the position from the scheme's financial statements.

The latest available full actuarial valuation of the scheme was at 31 March 2014 ('the valuation date'), which was carried out using the projected unit method.

Since the institution cannot identify its share of scheme assets and liabilities, the following disclosures reflect those relevant for the scheme as a whole.

The 2014 valuation was the third valuation for USS under the scheme-specific funding regime introduced by the Pensions Act 2004, which requires schemes to adopt a statutory funding objective, which is to have sufficient and appropriate assets to cover their technical provisions. At the valuation date, the value of the assets of the scheme was £41.6 billion and the value of the scheme's technical provisions was £46.9 billion indicating a shortfall of £5.3 billion. The assets

therefore were sufficient to cover 89% of the benefits which had accrued to members after allowing for expected future increases in earnings.

Defined benefit liability numbers for the scheme have been produced using the following assumptions:

	2016	2015
Discount rate	3.6%	3.3%
Pensionable salary growth	N/A	3.5% in the first year 4.0% thereafter
Price inflation (CPI)	2.2%	2.2%

The main demographic assumption used relates to the mortality assumptions. Mortality in retirement is assumed to be in line with the Continuous Mortality Investigation's (CMI) S1NA tables as follows:

Male members' mortality – 98% of S1NA ["light"] YoB tables – No age rating
Female members' mortality – 99% of S1NA ["light"] YoB tables – rated down 1 year

Use of these mortality tables reasonably reflects the actual USS experience. To allow for further improvements in mortality rates the CMI 2014 projections with a 1.5% pa long term rate were also adopted.

The current life expectancies on retirement at age 65 are:

	2016	2015
Males currently aged 65 (years)	24.3	24.2
Females currently aged 65 (years)	26.5	26.4
Males currently aged 45 (years)	26.4	26.3
Females currently aged 45 (years)	28.8	28.7

Existing benefits	2016	2015
Scheme assets	£49.8bn	£49.1bn
Total scheme liabilities	£58.3bn	£60.2bn
FRS 102 total scheme deficit	£8.5bn	£11.1bn
FRS 102 total funding level	85%	82%

Staff numbers

The average number of employees analysed by function was as follows:

	2016	2015
Hostel	2	2
Office	3	3
Laboratory	2	2
Library	5	5
Premises	5	5
Management and administration of the charity	5	5
	22	22

Trustees

The Trustees of the School received no remuneration in the year under review. During the years 5 trustees received reimbursed expenses of £426 (2015: £495) for travel costs.

During the year 3 trustees received grants, studentships and fellowships of which grants totalled £250 (2015: £nil).

Donations of £292 have been received from trustees during the year.

7. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Motor Vehicles	Fixtures & Fittings	Computer Equipment	Office Equipment	Scientific Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
At 6 April 2015	17,300	88,434	174,458	27,983	185,897	494,072
Additions	–	–	–	–	2,003	2,003
Disposals	(17,300)	–	–	–	–	(17,300)
At 5 April 2016	–	88,434	174,458	27,983	187,900	478,775
Depreciation						
At 6 April 2015	17,300	57,516	172,646	25,552	61,358	334,372
Charge for the year	–	6,739	1,812	2,431	12,532	23,514
Disposals	(17,300)	–	–	–	–	(17,300)
At 5 April 2016	–	64,255	174,458	27,983	73,890	340,586
Net Book Value						
As at 5 April 2016	–	24,179	–	–	114,010	138,189
As at 5 April 2015	–	30,918	1,812	2,431	124,539	159,700

The properties used by the School have not been included in the financial statements, since the properties have been in existence for many years and their historical cost is unknown. Therefore any cost attributed to the properties would now be fully depreciated due to the length of time the assets have been used by the School. The School uses the properties for the library, laboratory and other research facilities in addition to administration. The properties are insured for £1.74 million.

The School holds as heritage assets its library, archive, collection of paintings, and Athens museum collection. None of these collections has been valued for the financial statements, as the School has no intention of disposing of any of them. All comprise materials which are made available to researchers, thus enabling the School to fulfil its mission.

The library of the British School supports research into the Hellenic world from prehistory to the present day. It comprises approximately 70,000 volumes plus more than 1,300 journal titles and a large collection of electronic resources. The collection is especially strong in the area of art and archaeology and includes a valuable collection of rare books on travellers to Greece, the earliest dating from 1469. It covers many languages, with a focus on Greek language publications hard to obtain in the UK. Total annual acquisitions equal approximately 1,000 titles. The catalogues of books and e-resources may be consulted online at www.bsa.ac.uk. The School employs two full-time librarians, one of whom is a conservator: expert advice on book conservation is obtained from the Benaki Museum, Athens. Most books are held on open shelf: rare books are held in a climate-controlled store within the library and fetched on request. Post graduate researchers in Hellenic studies (including all members of the Greek Archaeological Service and Foreign Schools based in Athens) are eligible to become readers: other researchers may be admitted at the discretion of the Director. Temporary access may be granted to others seeking books not otherwise available in Athens. More than 600 readers are registered annually: they enjoy free use of the library and support services from 9am–7pm Monday–Friday. School members have 24 hour access. Access arrangements and reader guides are available on www.bsa.ac.uk.

The archive holds documents from BSA fieldwork projects, corporate papers, personal collections of School members, documents associated with early travellers to Greece before the School was founded, a unique collection of drawings of Byzantine monuments and a large photographic collection. Deriving as it does from School activities, only a small portion of the collection has any commercial value. It is housed in dedicated space within the library, with climate-controlled storage for photographic material. The School employs a full-time archivist and benefits from conservation advice from the Benaki Museum, Athens. Collections vary in size and contain a variety of manuscripts, drafts,

notes, notebooks, journals, diaries, photographs, memorabilia, and personal and professional correspondence: descriptions are posted on www.bsa.ac, as are many finding aids. Catalogues are available for consultation within the archive: the School has a programme of publishing catalogues and images from its major collections on www.bsa.ac.uk (Museums and Archives Online). Access to the collection is by appointment: reader information and policy on study and publication permissions is published online.

The School's collection of paintings (122 items) consists of works by, and gifts received from, its officers and members. It includes, for example, 25 watercolours by the School's first director, Francis Cranmer Penrose, and six icons and five water colours by Edward Lear bequeathed by Sir Arthur Evans. The collection thus has an academic value as a whole, by virtue of its association with the School, in addition to that of individual items. The archivist is responsible for the maintenance, display and conservation of the collection: with the exception of a few pieces where conservation considerations apply, the collection is displayed in public areas of the School. It is available to researchers by appointment with the archivist.

The Athens museum houses a wide range of artefacts, from Neolithic to Byzantine, donated, collected, or excavated by the School and its members up until the 1950s. At its core is the private antiquities collection of George Finlay, plus several thousand sherds retrieved from surveys conducted throughout Greece and Turkey. In accordance with Greek law, this is a closed collection registered with the Ministry of Culture and Tourism: it may not be augmented or disposed of without the consent of the Ministry, and further consent would be required for the export of any item. The collection, which is housed alongside the library, is used for teaching and is available for study by arrangement with the Assistant Director (who serves as curator). Information about the collection and study permissions is published on www.bsa.ac.uk. Parts of the collection are published in the School's Annual: we await Ministry approval to publish online the full, illustrated catalogue, with links to related material in the BSA archive.

8. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	2016 £	2015 £
Investment property at probate value	85,000	85,000

The investment property was donated to the School during the year ended 5 April 2002. The property is included at probate value.

9. LISTED INVESTMENTS

	2016 £	2015 £
Quoted Investments – UK	4,313,857	4,365,230
Cash on Deposit	12,521	12,078
	4,326,378	4,377,308
Quoted Investments		
Market Value at 6 April 2015	4,365,230	3,737,407
Acquisitions at cost	272,714	673,335
Sales proceeds from disposals	(175,946)	(326,914)
Gains/ (loss) in the year	(148,140)	281,402
Market Value at 5 April 2016	4,313,857	4,365,230
Historical cost at 5 April 2016	3,640,330	3,770,156

Material investments, where individually the value represents over 5% of the total investment portfolio are as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
M&G Equities Investment Fund for Charities (Charifund)	1,923,389	2,057,376
The Charities Property Fund	539,195	502,811
Sarasin Alpha CIF	155,553	161,503
Sarasin International Equity	998,176	1,033,370
Society of Lloyds	127,151	133,935
Phoenix Chelverton UK Equity Income B	298,326	210,566
Ssga Spdr S&P US Dividend Aristocrats ETFs	71,168	65,371
Veritas Funds PLC Global Equity Income GBP	–	200,298
CF Woodford Equity Income C	200,899	–

No restrictions apply on the realisation of any of the investments.

10. DEBTORS

	2016 £	2015 £
Taxation recoverable	4,260	5,480
Other debtors	31,636	39,524
Prepayments	12,882	13,028
	48,778	58,032

11. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN 1 YEAR

	2016 £	2015 £
Other creditors and accruals	131,672	113,743

12. PROVISION FOR POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

	2016 £	2015 £
Staff severance fund	266,379	233,430
USS Pension Liability	37,624	39,928
	<u>304,003</u>	<u>273,358</u>

Staff severance fund

This liability represents deferred pay due to employees at 5 April 2016, payable when they leave the School. This amount payable is calculated in accordance with existing Greek legal requirements and the Greek national labour contract.

The movements on the provision in the year are as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Balance at 6 April 2015	233,430	243,936
Increase in provision for the year	8,672	19,011
Exchange (gain)/loss	24,277	(29,517)
Balance at 5 April 2016	<u>266,379</u>	<u>233,430</u>

USS pension liability

Certain employees are members of the Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS), a multi-employer defined benefit pension scheme. USS is currently in deficit and at the year end the school has entered into an agreement to participate in a recovery plan to reduce the deficit. A liability has been recognised, representing the present value of the additional contributions payable between 2016 and 2031, with the resulting expense recognised in the SOFA.

The movements on the provision in the year are as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Balance at 6 April 2015	39,928	23,200
Increase/(decrease) in provision for the year	(3,103)	16,264
Interest payable on the provision for the year	799	464
Balance at 5 April 2016	<u>37,624</u>	<u>39,928</u>

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2016 £	2015 £
Financial assets measured at fair value through the SOFA	4,313,857	4,365,230
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	<u>31,636</u>	<u>39,524</u>

Financial assets measured at fair value comprise investments.

Financial assets measured at amortised costs comprise other debtors.

14. UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

	General Fund £	Designated Funds £ Publications	Total 2016 £	Total 2015 £
Opening Balance at 6 April 2015	1,089,263	122,019	1,211,282	979,909
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources	(25,923)	11,572	(14,351)	162,044
– realised losses	(6,042)	(653)	(6,695)	1,005
– unrealised losses	(30,702)	(3,318)	(34,020)	68,324
Net Movement in Funds	<u>(62,667)</u>	<u>7,601</u>	<u>(55,066)</u>	<u>231,373</u>
Closing Balance at 5 April 2016	<u>1,026,596</u>	<u>129,620</u>	<u>1,156,216</u>	<u>1,211,282</u>

The reserve policy is to retain in the general fund, reserves to the value of approximately three months charitable expenditure.

15. RESTRICTED FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2016 £

	Balance at 5 April 2015	Transfers In	Donations Received	Interest and Dividends	Grants and Expenditure	Unrealised Gains	Gain on sale of Investments	Transfers Out	Balance at 5 April 2016
General Research Funds	650,664	3,000	39,972	26,668	(40,777)	(17,245)	(3,393)	(2,054)	656,835
Laboratory Research Funds	498,510	3,236	–	20,361	(5,394)	(13,167)	(2,590)	–	500,956
Libraries, Archive & Museum	144,642	1,218	2,641	3,690	(14,101)	(2,387)	(469)	(3,494)	131,740
Broader Purposes Funds	26,206	–	–	1,102	–	(713)	(140)	–	26,455
Short Term Grants	39,246	–	18,861	–	(23,473)	–	–	–	34,634
Designated Fieldwork	37,766	–	–	–	(867)	–	–	–	36,899
Total Restricted Funds	1,397,034	7,454	61,474	51,821	(84,612)	(33,512)	(6,592)	(5,548)	1,387,519

A full list of the individual funds that underlie the above summary is available from the Financial Statements lodged with the Charity Commission and available at www.bsa.ac.uk.

16. ENDOWMENT FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2016 £

	Balance at 5 April 2015	Donations Received	Interest and Dividends	Grants and Expenditure	Unrealised Gains	Gain on sale of Investments	Transfers Out	Balance at 5 April 2016
General Research Funds	859,402	–	36,133	(32,395)	(23,370)	(4,596)	(946)	834,228
Laboratory Research Funds	688,533	–	28,951	(25,715)	(18,722)	(3,683)	(3,236)	666,128
Archive Funds	28,974	–	1,218	–	(788)	(155)	(1,218)	28,031
Broader Purpose Funds	491,913	–	20,684	(20,684)	(13,376)	(2,631)	–	475,906
Total Endowment Funds	2,068,822	–	86,986	(78,794)	(56,256)	(11,065)	(5,400)	2,004,293

A full list of the individual funds that underlie the above summary is available from the Financial Statements lodged with the Charity Commission and available at www.bsa.ac.uk.

17. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Endowment Funds £	Total £
Fund balances at 5 April 2016 are represented by				
Tangible fixed assets	138,189	–	–	138,189
Investment property	85,000	–	–	85,000
Listed investments	930,466	1,391,619	2,004,293	4,326,378
Current assets	434,136	–	–	434,136
Current and long term liabilities	(431,575)	(4,100)	–	(435,675)
Net Assets	1,156,216	1,387,519	2,004,293	4,548,028
Unrealised losses in the year on investment assets	(34,020)	(33,512)	(56,256)	(123,788)

In the opinion of the trustees, sufficient resources exist to enable the funds to be applied in accordance with any imposed restrictions.

18. CONTROLLING PARTY

The activities of the School are controlled by the Council. There is no ultimate controlling party.

19. COMPARATIVE SOFA & NOTES

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Endowment Funds £	Total Funds 2015 £
Income and endowments from:				
Donations and legacies				
• Grant from British Academy	709,000	–	–	709,000
• Additional Grant from British Academy	–	7,000	–	7,000
• Donations, legacies and grants	231,190	58,345	100	289,635
• Subscriptions and admission fees	26,231	–	–	26,231
	966,421	65,345	100	1,031,866
Investments – UK listed investments	46,623	52,687	89,931	189,241
Charitable Activities				
• Sales of publications	44,894	–	–	44,894
• Project & course income	110,123	–	–	110,123
• Hostel income	80,341	–	–	80,341
• Miscellaneous	14,944	–	–	14,944
	250,302	–	–	250,302
Total	1,263,346	118,032	90,031	1,471,409
Expenditure on:				
Raising Funds				
	28,414	–	–	28,414
Charitable Activities				
• Core activities	451,591	79,653	22,201	553,445
• Research	298,191	52,379	61,185	411,755
• Hostel	172,010	–	–	172,010
• Communications & outreach	149,596	15,264	–	164,860
	1,071,388	147,296	83,386	1,302,070
Total	1,099,802	147,296	83,386	1,330,484
Net gains/(losses) on investments:				
Realised				
	1,005	1,136	1,938	4,079
Unrealised				
	68,324	77,210	131,789	277,323
	69,329	78,346	133,727	281,402
Net income	232,873	49,082	140,372	422,327
Transfers between Funds	(1,500)	7,886	(6,386)	–
Net Movement in Funds	231,373	56,968	133,986	422,327
Opening funds at 6 April 2014	979,909	1,340,066	1,934,836	4,254,811
Closing funds at 5 April 2015	1,211,282	1,397,034	2,068,822	4,677,138

Expenditure on activities in furtherance of the charity's objects is made up as follows:

Activity	ACTIVITY UNDERTAKEN DIRECTLY	GRANT FUNDING OF ACTIVITIES	SUPPORT COSTS	TOTAL 2015 £
Core activities	355,698	–	197,747	553,445
Research	184,918	226,837	–	411,755
Hostel	158,481	–	13,529	172,010
Communications & outreach	164,860	–	–	164,860
	<u>863,957</u>	<u>226,837</u>	<u>211,276</u>	<u>1,302,070</u>

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE UNDERTAKEN DIRECTLY

Expense type	CORE ACTIVITIES	HOSTEL	RESEARCH	COMMUNICATIONS & OUTREACH	TOTAL 2015 £
Staff costs	263,503	74,746	143,333	89,897	571,479
Premises costs	–	80,241	–	–	80,241
Travel costs	4,765	–	–	–	4,765
Conferences & courses	–	–	–	49,302	49,302
Laboratory costs	–	–	41,585	–	41,585
Library costs	87,430	–	–	–	87,430
Publication costs	–	–	–	25,661	25,661
Other costs	–	3,494	–	–	3,494
	<u>355,698</u>	<u>158,481</u>	<u>184,918</u>	<u>164,860</u>	<u>863,957</u>

SUPPORT COSTS BREAKDOWN BY ACTIVITY

	CORE ACTIVITIES	HOSTEL	TOTAL 2015 £
Staff costs	46,691	–	46,691
Premises costs	31,019	–	31,019
Office expenses	57,923	3,049	60,972
Insurance	1,849	10,480	12,329
Depreciation	21,444	–	21,444
Loss/(Profit) on exchange	(36,682)	–	(36,682)
Governance costs	72,550	–	72,550
Other costs	2,953	–	2,953
	<u>197,747</u>	<u>13,529</u>	<u>211,276</u>

Support costs are reviewed and individual components are allocated to the activity to which they relate.

20. FRS 102 TRANSITION — IMPACT OF FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF SORP 2015

The school has reviewed its accounting policies to ensure they meet the requirements of SORP 2015. An adjustment to reserves has arisen following the calculation of the School's liability under the USS deficit recovery plan.

	£
Reserves as previously stated at 5 April 2014	4,278,011
USS pension liability at 5 April 2014	(23,200)
Restated reserves at 5 April 2014	<u>4,254,811</u>
Reserves as previously stated at 5 April 2015	<u>4,717,066</u>
USS pension liability at 5 April 2015	(39,928)
Restated reserves at 5 April 2015	<u><u>4,677,138</u></u>

The impact on the SoFA for 2015 is to increase expenditure by £16,728.

Cover illustration

The 'Hot Spot' of Lepida, Leros, set up in February 2016 in the grounds of a former psychiatric hospital. Image by photographer Georgios Makkas who collaborated with social anthropologist Eirini Avramopoulou, A.G. Leventis Fellow in Hellenic Studies at the BSA, on her research into *Changing spaces of refuge: histories and geographies of displacement amidst politics of crisis in Greece*.